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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. VI.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1852.

The book is beautifully printed, and contains a full-length portrait of Kossuth, engraved upon steel.

throp, New Haven.

This periodical is an ever-welcome visiter to our table. Its articles are always able, hightoned, and liberal. The number before us contains an unusually fine list: 1. A defence of Lord Bacon against a critical essay by Mr.

Macaulay; from which it would seem that the newly-dubbed baronet has wandered somewhat beyond the limits of truth in his estimate of the Lord High Chancellan. 2. Fitting of F. di. the Lord High Chancellor. 2. Ethics of Edi-

This number contains four beautiful steel engravings, of The Cathedral of Strasburg Tell's Chapel, near Kussnacht, in Switzerland the Palace of the Legion of Honor, in Paris and the Ruins of Etawah, in Bengal. Not the least interesting feature of this unique publication is the literary department. The high character of this greatly augments the value of

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ECLECTIC MEDI-CAL ASSOCIATION. By Erastus Darrow. Rochester. New York.

This pamphlet, of 160 pages, is made up of the proceedings of the third annual meeting of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and of the several papers presented to that assembly. The appearance of this number is credit able. Some of the articles are well written. and contain valuable thoughts.

That the theories and practice of medicine are susceptible of being further reformed and improved, few, we presume, will be disposed to doubt; but in what manner or by what agencies the work is to be accomplished, will not be determined with the same unanimity. We think the physician should be somewhat conservative; for health and life are too valuable to be justifiably risked by running hastily after new and unestablished theories. At the same time, it is but rational to suppose that almost everything pertaining to medicine must rapidly change with the astonishing progress of the various sciences which form the basis of medical practice. We have believed that what is perhaps improperly styled the Allopathic practice is really the Eclectic system, inasmuch as it has been adopting new principles and improved methods from all quarters, for two thousand years; and also for the reason that t contains no exclusiveness in its received priniples which will prevent the adoption of any rovement yet to be discovered. In this latparticular it differs essentially from Hydroathy, which employs only a single therapeu tical agent, and from Homeopathy, which en-deavors to reduce all treatment under a single therapeutical law. We therefore do not see those who especially claim to be Eelectics are better entitled to the appellation than the great body of practitioners; nevertheless, we fully agree with them, that the usefulness of the profession will be just in proportion as it employs an enlightened and judicious Eclecticism. cism. We hope to see the time when physi cians of all sects and classes will treat each other with more liberality and less bigotry. Not until then can we hope for candid and truth-seeking discussion, and a satisfactory so-lution of those difficult but deeply interesting problems on which the medical world is now

SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

Since the appearance of Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Mrs. H. B. Stowe, in the Era, and its unented popularity throughout the coun try, numerous imitations of it have appeared, the specimens we have seen falling far short it great work. The defenders of Slavery, ot satisfied with the arguments which com-non sense and imagination furnish them, seek to employ the influence of Revelation in its support. The Baltimore Sun thus notices a gned to prove that the Bible sanction

which of itself should insure the book an eager welcome throughout the land.

Whatever variety and diversity of opinion there may be as to the expediency and wisdom of Kossuth's mission to this country, or as to Kossuth's "honesty"—there are those who question it—none can deny that his speeches evidence an almost unparalleled proficiency in every attribute of oratory. They stand out from the language like bas-reliefs, and centuries will be powerless to impair their force and the religious obligation of the Christian of the doubt' the other, and 'such is our belief' with respect to important premises, will not be acceptable to the intelligent reader. Many of the positions assumed are ludierous; and the fancy of the writer runs to exuberance in putting words and speeches into the mouths of Scripture history. The argument from the curse of Ham is not worth the paper it is written upon. It is just equivalent to that of Blackwood's Magazine, we remember examining some years since, in reference to the admission of Rothschild to Parliament. The writer maintained the religious obligation of the Christian tained the religious obligation of the Christian public to perpetuate the political disabilities of the Jews, because it would be resisting the Divine will to remove them, in view of 'the curse' which the aforesaid Christian Pharisee undergraved upon steel.

THE NEW ENGLANDER. Published by F. W. Northrop, New Haven.

stood to be levelled against the sons of Abraham. Admitting that God has cursed both the Jewish race and the descendants of Ham, He

ourselves, and we are sinning hemously in har-nessing steam to the performance of manual labor, cutting wheat by McCormick's diableris, and laying hold of the lightning to carry our messages for us, instead of footing it ourselves, as our father Adam did. With a little more common sense, and much less of the uncom-mon sort, we should better understand Scrip-

gentlemen who spent so much labor on the Bible Defence of Slavery," get but cold comfort from any but Hunkers and Dough-

SLAVERY AS PAINTED BY A SLAVEHOLDER .-A correspondent of the Tribune, Wm. S. Speer writing from Cornersville, Tennessee, under late of July 22, 1852, thus writes:

"You are an Anti-Slavery man. So am I. was born an heir to slaves—so was my wife. We were raised and have lived among them. But I have long believed, and known, and seen But I have long believed, and known, and seen, and felt, that slavery, as it exists in the country, cannot be defended. It is a most unlucky thing for us that slavery is among us. On the score of moral and religious good, it is cut of the question. On masters, and on the white community generally, the institution as it exist on our statute books and on our plantations is a seven-fold evil—the parent of more evils than are enumerated in the Decalogue. I venture to say that in the slaveholding settlements of Middle and Southern Mississippi, where I have lived several years, there is not a virtuous young man of twenty years of age. How can have lived several years, there is not a virtuous young man of twenty years of age. How can they be virtuous? They have nothing to do but to cultivate their passions—and masters and slave-maids think licentiousness no great dishonor. Among the young bloods it is a matter to boast of. Nor will marriage make a man virtuous who was previously a libertine. To send a lad to a male acadamy in Mississippi is moral murder. Now, I have four children, three of them boys. I confess I shall never raise them in a slave State willingly. They already want a servant to wash their feet, to hand a gourd of water, &c., which in my opinon is a gourd of water, &c., which in my opinon is all a humbug. I expect to remove to Illinois I was there last week. What a different country and people! Every farm and dwelling neat and charming—cities and villages quiet and without loafers, doggeries, and oaths—and everybody with business to attend to. It was so at least so far as I went, to Jacksonville. I

has ever written a more sweeping condemns tion of the effect of the "peculiar institution upon the morals of the community where it exists. It demoratizes the people—makes labor dishonorable—"cultivates the passions," and is the parent of more evils than are enumerated in the Decalogue." This is the testimony of one who has grown up in the midst of it. Are not the Independent Democracy therefore just-ified in seeking to denationalize it?

WHO WAS JUNIUS ?- A writer in the Dubli University Magazine furnishes an interesting and discriminating article touching the identity of Junius. He pronounces him to be Lord Chatham, the elder William Pitt, and intimates that if his hypothesis be not adopted, people must honestly chime in with Lord Byron, and

R. K. CRALLE, Esq., editor of Calhoun's post-humous works, and well known throughout the South as one of the most ultra of the pro-slavery secessionists, writes thus to the Rick-mond Examiner:

"Pierce, I have no doubt, will get more than a party vote in this section of the State. The more his claims are canvassed, the stronger they will appear to be. I confess he is the only candidate, since the death of Mr. Monroe, in whose success I have felt any interest. I know him well, and he is worthy, most worthy, of the high trust to which he is about to be called. Pwould support no other man north of Mason and Dixon's line, with the exception of the same State—one of whom I hope will be his successor."

The endorsement of Dickinson and Paul-

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1852

MITHAN SOURCE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1852

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1852 dates, many people may have never heard of him before. It takes the calculations of the Evening Post and the Tribune, and ciphers thus: the Post's figures give 57 as doubtful, and the Tribune sets down 80 as doubtful. "Adding these together, we have 137 doubtful, ful, or certain for Stebbings; for who should the doubtful States go for but the doubtful candidate? Stebbings, then, having 137 conceded to him, let us add the 214 claimed for Pierce, and we have 351!" This vote, it says, cannot be overcome. It claims Texas for Stebbings, for "Did not Stebbings shed his blood at the Alamo?" The charge that Stebbings is a Disunienist "is believed nowhere but in South Carolina, and there it rather helps him." Stebbings writes to the Mayor of Sacarap, that "he is in favor of the Maine Liquor Law, and opposed to its being put in force." This has made him very popular in Maine, and his election is considered certain. Gen. Pierce's position on the Fugitive Slave Law appears to be somewhat similar to that of Stebbings on the Liquor Law.

the Liquor Law. For the National Era. MOLLY GRAHAM: OR, HOW JOHNNY WON HIS FIDDLE. A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL. "A pair of friends, though I was young,
And Matthew soventy-two."

Not long since, it was my fortune to spend a
week in the fine old agricultural town of R——,
whose rich farms, dotted with heavy old buildings, stretch along the northern line of that beautiful portion of the State upon which Roger Rudlow bestowed the name of Fairfield. I had long desired to visit this region; for as a child, I had sat at the feet of one whose gray hairs had numbered almost a century of honor, and heard her tell of the journeys she had made hither on horseback, in her youthful days, to visit two sisters, whom a tie stronger than either brother's or sister's love had lured from our native village to a home amid thes hills. It was beautiful to see the enthusiasn that lighted up her fine face, and trombled in her tones, as she dwelt on the beauty, wisdom, and virtue, of these beloved friends, and spoke the Lord High Chancellor. 2. Ethics of Editors of Library of Corning the Lord High Chancellor. 2. Ethics of Editors of Library of Li ture dated from the same period. There were the claw-footed tables, great arm chairs, the cases of drawers, heavy mirrors in still heavier frames, and tall old clocks, with curiously-

carved cases, looking more like sarcophagi in which Time was embalmed and buried, than ceaseless monitors of to-day.

Two gray-haired, venerable old men, whose years already outnumbered the limit allotted to man, were my hosts, and, though fallen upon calmer times than their fathers, were fair specimens of the majority of those who periled all in that grand old struggle for liberty—strongly conservative, not to say aristrocratic by birth, but sound Democrats in principle. The professions of both had been such as to make them masters of all local and traditionary lore, while the memory of the eldest extended by satisfied herself by examination that no such sad consequence had resulted, comforted him and relieved herself something after this fashion:

"Pm glad of it! I'm glad of it. 'Twould sarved ye jest right an' it had half killed you! You'll stop fightin' next time, I guess, when I tell you to! It sartinly does seem as if you wanted to torment me to death. There, stop yer noise, and get along into the house, and let Molly Graham put some salt and butter on your head!"

The boy followed her whining refully when ary lore, while the memory of the eldest extended back to the very heart of those stirring times in which his father had taken an active part-rather more so, we fear, than would now

the Gospel.

When the affairs of that region were the darkest, and even kind men shrunk from the responsibility of receiving into their dwellings the scanty store of ammunition collected for our troops, he accepted the charge, and in a closet, built with much secrecy and despatch for the occasion, over the very chamber assign-ed to me, their powder and ball found safe con-

cealment.
"It was brought here under cover of the night, when all the family save my father and mother were asleep," said my venerable informant. "On one of my exploring expeditions about the house, I came across this secret closet, and, after satisfying myself as to the nature of its contents, I ran to make known my discovery to my father. I shall never forget his look of annoyance, nor the solemn manner in which he charged me, as I valued my own life, and the lives of the whole family, not

but hie, and the lives of the whole family, not to breathe my secret to any living being."

During the summer, autumn, and winter, of 1779, Fairfield county was the scene of many a daring exploit, as worthy to be celebrated in if their souls were far away, as their eyes were aching upon the river for a steamboat. I want my children raised away, far away from the haunts of so degraded a race, the abomination of the Anglo-Saxon-American."

We doubt whether any A-**

the clap-boards to cure in the sun, gave evi-dence of fair success in this department; in the corner of the shed all kinds of fishing tackle,

your head!"
The boy followed her, whining ruefully, when his attention was arrested by a small squad of cavalry, consisting of about a dozen or so of soldiers, headed by a lieutenant in the blue and buff uniform of the Continental army, that, without much regard to the steepness of the descent, came sweeping down the hill on the east. This was no unusual sight; for small parties of troops, on both sides, were frequently that way on some expedition of plunder or reprisal; though since General Putnam had been unartered in the neighborhood of R quartered in the neighborhood of R——, those of the enemy, or the tories in their interest, had been rarely seen, at least in the day time. But military trappings never lose their interest for children; and Bill, forgetting his pain, plucked his mother by the gown, as he cried—. "See, mammy, the sogers—the Continentals are comin?"

are comin'."
"And what do I care, if they be?" was the "And what do I care, if they be?" was the sharp reply; though with a woman's curiosity she half turned to get a glimpse of them.

"It's little good they have done me or mine; Whig or Tory, Rigular or Continental, they are all the same—riding, drinking, swaggering about, temptin' honest men to do the devil's work, and trust to their own wits for a livin', instead of the produce of their own acres."

work, and trust to their own wits for a livin', instead of the produce of their own acres."

And the poor woman cast a half-sorrowful, half-indignant look at the neglected fields about her, as she added—

"But it all comes of the war, and the folly

that leads a man to take counsel of a stranger rather than his own lawful wife!"

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In earth as heaven," then ope the cannon's mouth Let slip the dogs of war—from North to South, From every form of evil set us free," Yet help us flood the earth with crimsoned sea And unto thee shall glory, honor, power, For ave be given," when in a direful hour The lights of heaven shall fade amid the glare Of universal fires, and demons wear The crown of undisputed right and sway! Such is the scene where CROMWELLS rule the day

And such the part that CHRISTIAN WARRIORS play Geneva, Illinois, 1852. And yet, so long as there shall be tyras here will be and ought to be avengers.

> DEMOCRACY OF SCIENCE.-No. 9. BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

Drawing speaks a universal language, easy to be read and understood by all tongues and people. It is hence ready in action, and mighty people. It is hence ready in action, and mighty in power for spreading knowledge among nations. Like most useful subjects and powerful agents of knowledge, it is wisely, bountifully, indeed wonderfully provided for by the Creator in the constitution of young minds, young eyes, and young hands. Children at a year old, probably, recognise objects in their pictures; certainly before they can enunciate words. What the mind and the eye are quick to recognise, the hand is eager to grasp or to imitate. Production and instruction—two objects of eager and ceaseless pursuit in early childhood—are abundantly furnished in drawing, added to their peculiar fitness for young eyes and young minds, almost at their incipient action as eyes and mind. Hence the peculiar appropriateness of drawing exercises for very young children, and the correctness and importance of the metto, "DRAWING BEFORE WRITING."

It is, however, a delightful, because a natural entrance to writing, and with it, reading; meetic to the weight of those and millions.

abroad by foreign ministers, consuls, and other Government functionaries of different nations. A Senator of the United States has proposed a

key unlocking a million of rooms is more-eagerly sought for than one opening a hun-dred; those who give most receive most—a liberal hand maketh rich.

For the National Era, BALTIMORE RESOLUTIONS.

In the platform of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, which nominated General Pierce for President, the first resolution runs

"That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers." And when we come down to the fourth article, after a preamble which appears to refer to the protective policy, we have the following

resolution:
"Resolved, That the foregoing proposition contains and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will live by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise Measures, settled by the last Congress, the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor included, which act be-

last Congress, the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor included, which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution cannot, with fidelity thereto be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency."

Now, it seems to me that these two resolutions are plainly inconsistent with each other. No person pretends that there is, in the Constitution, any express power given to Congress to pass any law on the subject of fugitive slaves and the alleged necessity of some such law on; the part of Congress, to carry out the provision of the Constitution on that subject, has never been shown, and is not admitted by many of the best lawyers. No writer or speaker has ever yet shown that this constitutional provision cannot be executed by any United States court as well without any law as with one; and some of the highest judicial authorities, even some who now support the law, have given their opinion that the execution of this provision laid with the States and not with Congress. The construction of the Constitution, therefore, by which the power to pass the Fugitive Slave Law is justified, if not plainly false, certainly asserts a "doubtful constitutional power," which, according to the first resolution, it "is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise."

But, in the last resolution, these strict constructionists say that this act cannot with fidelity be repealed, because it is "designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution;" but they do not show that this design confers any power on Congress so to carry it out. To assert that a mere design, or even an alleged necessity, confers a power on Congress, would plainly overthrow all their principles of limitation and strict construction. The two resolutions are therefore clearly inconsistent

the design and control to the "Winard to the Section" work of from which the "Winard to the North" work his magic mandle of fameapplied planned and cascuted by most whose of gray-based fathers, whose only memorials are such as a present that his ways to the standard of a stranger of the section of the production of the stranger of the section of t

Since the separation of the Southern portion of the M. E. Church, it has been declared by the majority of its Northern ministers that it was now, fully and truly, an Anti-Slavery Church, and, as such, presented its claims to the pure and freedom-loving spirit of the North. Many efforts have also been made to draw back to its pale those who had left its communion on account of its previously-acknowledged slavery toleration, on the ground that now the M. E. Church stood free from all connection with the sin.

On the other hand, it has been a standing charge in the "True Wesleyan," and in the report of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, that the M. E. Church is as much implicated in the sin of slavery as ever, though perhaps not to the same extent—that is to say, there may not be as many slaveholders in her pale as formerly, but the relation of the Church

pale as formerly, but the relation of the Church to the sin is not changed at all.

In the midst of this contradiction, the query of many honest minds at the North is, "What

bers of the Conference, that their wish was to gather as many slaveholders as possible within the pale of the Church; and this was not rebuked or opposed, and there it has gone out to the world, as a statement made on the floor of Conference by prominent members and not denied. And then, in the light of this endency, see the formation of new Conferences is slave. States, and the wish expressed that by another four years they might have a Conference in every Southern State, even in Texas, it being fully understood that slaveholding would be no

fully understood that slaveholding would be no bar to membership.

Now, look at these facts, and say, what is the position of the M. E. Church, judged by her highest assembly. But, says a good brother at my side, who declares the Church is Anti-Slavery to the back-bone, "There it is in the Discipline as strong as ever; they have not

Slavery to the back-bone, "There it is in the Discipline as strong as ever; they have not touched that." Ay! and where else is it, except in the Discipline? Of what use is it there, so long as the Church do not act upon it?

We have an Anti-Slavery discipline. Granted. But what then? Ay, what then? Why, there it is, a dead letter. Are we an Anti-Slavery Church? God forbid that we deceive ourselves or the people in this matter. The monster is in our midst, growing more rampant every year. Slaveholders are in our communion. every year. Slaveholders are in our communion by thousands, and received by thousands every year; and, what is more, with our present Anti-Slavery discipline, we can't put them out, nor prevent their coming in. Now, how do we feel about it? Shall we look to another General Conference, and hope that then something will be done? Where is the prospect? What

will be done? Where is the prospect? What is the foundation of such a hope?
Hundreds and thousands of our people will wait until only one General Conference more; and unless something is then done to extirpate the sin, they will bear the responsibility of its continuance no longer. Let the next General Conference understand this—if they are prepared to endure another secession, silence on the question of Slavery will most assuredly bring it.

bring it.

And now, one word to my brethren in the ministry. In the name of honesty, before God, brethren, let us no more say we are an Anti-Slavery Church; let us acknowledge before high heaven that the foul slime of the thing is night and day, until God in mercy move in our behalf, and purify our Zion of the vilest thing that ever saw the sun.

H. MARTYN. that ever saw the sun. H. Mar New England Conf., Aug. 20, 1852.

SENATOR BUTLER, of South Carolina, has Senator Butler, of South Carolina, has written a letter reiterating his opposition to the Compromise measures, and objecting to his State taking any active part in the Presidential election. It will, however, he contends, be the duty of South Carolina, when the time arrives to cast her vote for the best man. He has a high opinion of General Scott; but being his antipode in politics, he cannot support him, and, therefore, as the only alternative, he thinks the State should vote for General Pierce. He does not, however, believe the South can hope for security from the result of the Presidential election. The disease to be healed, he says, is radical, and will require some more enforcible power. If the Federal Government is not confined within the sphere prescribed by the Constitution, it must become an elective despotism.

Wax Seals on Letters.—The Postmaster General has again cautioned the public against the use of wax seals on letters which are to be transmitted across the Isthmus, either to or from the Pacific. The postmaster at San Francisco reports, under date of the 15th ult., that the last mail from New York contained a large number of letters thus sealed, which, owing to the melting of the wax, it was impossible to separate without injury to a portion of them. Similar complaints have been received from other quarters, and particularly from England, in respect to letters sent sealed in this manner from California.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1852.

TWENTY THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.

During the hot months of summer, there generally a falling off in the subscription lists of weekly newspapers. This year, we supposed that the excitement of the Presidential canvass would induce the great majority of subscribers whose terms were running out, to renew, and probably bring in a few new subscribers, so as to prevent any reduction of our list. But our moderate expectations have been far exceeded Within the last two months, three thousand new subscribers have sent in their names; so that our issue on the first of this month was TWENTY THOUSAND, and still the number is increasing. From indications, we infer that other presses with which we affiliate are also rapidly multiplying their subscribers. What does this mean? An abatement of Anti-Sla very feeling among the People? Apathy on the great question of the age? Approbation of the Compromise and Fugitive Law? Acquiescence in the Democratic and Whig Baltimore platforms? The suppression of Agitation and Free Discussion? Sympathy with the Whig and Democratic Parties, in their self-immola tion upon the altar of Slavery?

It is hardly too much to claim that the Free Soil and Anti-Slavery press of this country now has access to the hearts of five hundred thousand of its citizens, and yet the old party lead ers and presses, in their electioneering for their favorite candidates, overlook this fact, and for the most part proceed on the assumption that the only class of voters respectable enough to be appealed to and conciliated, is Southern slaveholders. "Blind leaders of the blind," the time is coming when they will all fall into the ditch together. The fact that upon slaveholding ground, an organ of Slavery, established wealthy politicians of the South, and conducted with great boldness and ability, died for want of funds, after a hard struggle of two vears; while upon the same ground, the National Era, the antagonist of Slavery, without any funds save such as are legitimately derived from its own subscription list, in definance of the Slave Power, and of the old political or ganizations of the country, is now in its sixth year, with twenty thousand cash-paying sub scribers, should admontsh them of the enduring and steadily advancing power of the Anti-Sla

RECOLLECT.

That after the 30th of this month, the post age of the Era, if paid in advance, for any distance, will be only 26 cents a year, or 614 cents quarterly.

CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

At the earnest solicitation of numerou friends, and hoping to enlarge still more rapidly the circle of anti-slavery readers, and that they may be kept fully advised of the political doings during the present campaign, we have concluded to offer the Era to clubs for four months, which will embrace nearly the whole period of the campaign, and the time during which official results will be made public, or the following terms:

Ten copies will be sent from the 1st of Sep tember to the 1st of January, for Five Dollarsthe person making up the club being entitled to an extra copy.

Will D. G. Zimmerman, who sends us \$ with twelve names as subscribers to the Ero please favor us with the name of the Post Office to which he desires them sent?

Some Notices of Mertings, which we advertage W- deeply regret this, and hope no such omission may again occur. We find also a few reports of proceedings, which it is too late to inser, which ought to have appeared when forwarded.

A CORRECTION.

Since the article in this number, referring to the publication of Pierce's record, was written. our printers inform us that that record, as appeared in our paper, was not ordered to be rinted by the Whig Committee, but that Southern Democrats and Northern Whigs and Democrats bought large numbers of the document, in pamphlet form.

Again: that record, as prepared by us, appeared in the Union the very day our own paper was published—Thursday—and was printed with some prefatory remarks, in the Union office, under the title of a "Whig Abolition Attack." in pamphlet form, thousands of copies of which were sent by Democrats to the South. Will the Union please copy?

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

A correct copy of this Law is inserted or our third page. It makes no change in letter postage, but abolishes the complex, absurd system of postage on printed matter, and substitutes therefor simple and reduced rates. The principal points of interest to newspaper publishers and readers are the following:

1. A newspaper, periodical, unsealed circu lar, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, sent to any part of the United States, is chargeable with one cent postage, or, but half a cent, if the postage be paid in advance, quarterly or year-ly, at the office where it is delivered, or mailed For every ounce exceeding three eents, on

cent additional is charged. Under the old system, the rates range from twenty cents a year to one dollar. A very few of the subscribers to the Era pay twenty cents; some, a little further off, forty cents: the great majority, sixty cents; many, among ens of Wisconsion, Iowa and Minn sota, eighty cents; while subscribers living in California, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah. are charged a dollar. Under the new rates the postage is equalized for all distances; so that our subscribers, if they pay in advance at the offices where they receive their papers, will be charged only twenty-six cents postage a year.

2. A newspaper or periodical, not weighing over 11/2 ounce, pays only half the above-men tioned rates, when circulated within the State where it is published.

3. Small newspapers and periodicals, printed monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not con taining more than sixteen pages octavo, each, when sent in single packages weighing at least eight ounces, to one address, and prepaid by appending postage stamps thereto, are charged only half a cent for each ounce, or fraction of an ounce, notwithstanding the postage, if calculated on each separate article of such package, would exceed the amount. Sixteen ets, for example, each weighing half an which, if charged separately, would cost sixteen cents postage, will cost but four cents, if enclosed in one package, and sent, prepaid, to one address. This provision looks to

ty where their papers are printed and publish-

ed, one copy free of postage.

6. Books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, are deemed mailable matte and chargeable with postage at one cent an ounce for all distances under three thousand miles, and two cents for all distances over three thousand miles, to which fifty per cent. must be added in all cases where the postage is not

7. This act is to take effect from and after he thirtieth of this month. We congratulate our readers on the passage

of the act. It is a great step in the right direction. It reduces the tax on knowledge, and must promote the education of the masse The yearly tax paid by our subscribers in the form of postage for the Era has been \$12,000. on under the new rates is about \$7,000. But the Department will love nothing in the long run, for the measure will tend to multiply newspaper subscribers, and, conseuently, postage-payers.

BRINGING UP ARREARS.

We find ourselves, on returning, so far in arears in editorial business, that we almost de spair of "catching up" again.

First, there are propositions for correspondence and contributions, from some who proba bly are now referring to us to illustrate the pro erbial indifference of the editorial fraternity o latent genius.

Then on every side of us lie articles in pros and poetry—tales, sketches, essays, invectives, lines, stanzas, lyrios, epics—which it will take

Next, are inquiries, suspicions, surprises, regrets, from kind friends, who have been s often cheated by politicians that they cannot take upon trust even one whom they have ever caught tripping.

Newspapers, too, are filed away, in which we ind articles charging us with double dealing and foul play, and working into the hands of the Whigs, and harboring a secret purpose t come out for Scott, and cherishing a bitter natred of Pierce, and all sorts of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Some of these things, we dare say, would have ruffled us a little, had we been at home; but we were enjoying ourselves elsewhere. communing with Nature on the mountain of by the sea shore, not thinking or caring what anybody thought or said of us. The missiles were skilfully enough directed, but missed their aim, because there was nobody to be hit. It is easy to bear abuse, when one knows nothing about it. The readers of the Era have been fortunate: had we been at home, we might have been tempted to reply to some of these personalities; but we submit that all such warfare should be left to Congressmen. Men whose reputation is established, can generally afford to let it take care of itself: of course we include ourselves in that category. One thing, however, we must set right, fo

the sake of those not initiated in Washington

matters. Electioneering politicians in Congress tried to make gain out of the fact that certain Whig electioneering documents were printed at the office of the National Era. This was all very contemptible. We, the owner and editor of the Era, own no printing press, but employ Messrs. Buell & Blanchard, by contract, to print for us. They have been successful business, have a large job office, with steam resses, &c., and do a great deal of printing peside that of the Era. Not long since, they printed the Christian Statesman, a Colonization Mr. Gurley and Mr. Bailey; and nobody held us responsible for the sentiments of Mr. Cal houn's famous speech on Slavery, because i was printed in the office where our paper goe to press. They would have printed the South ern Press, too, had their terms been accepted. but we do not suppose that the antagonism of the two papers would have been mitigated in that case, by their juxtaposition. Our creed would be of more colors than Joseph's coat were we held responsible for all the speeches and documents printed in the establishmen where the Era is printed. The truth is, the "Abolition paper" is so well printed, and has made the office so respectable, that it has be come quite an object to have printing done

But, it is said the Whig Committee had large numbers of a document, containing our recor of General Pierce, struck off by Messrs, Buell & Blanchard. Very likely. For the sake of our worthy printers, and the good people gen erally, we hope the Committee went to the extent of their means in that operation. It is rare that an article containing so much truth emanates from such a quarter. The same article, we recollect, was in high repute among Democrats. Many copies of the Era contain ing it were purchased by Southern Democratic members of Congress, for distribution at the South; and the Union, the central organ of the Democracy, copied it at length, directing

particular attention to it. The Ohio Picayune, published in a district of Ohio where the Anti-Slavery feeling pretty strong, tries to break the force of our article, by representing us as acting in concer with the Republic, with the single view of defeating General Pierce-the Republic sending off documents to the South to prove that he is Anti-Slavery, and the Era, documents to the North, to prove that he is Pro-Slavery , and it juotes the following extract of a letter, which t says was written by Mr. Giddings, and appeared in the True Democrat, of Cleveland :

"There are, at the Whig Committee room

"There are, at the Whig Committee room, ten clerks constantly employed in supersoribing speeches and documents, beside an additional force occasionally.

"The Democrats are operating with less energy, and perhaps with less zeal, but with equal system. I think their funds are less ample. The Pictorial Life of Scott is sent throughout the United States; the article showing Pierce to be an Anti-Slavery man, issued by the Republic, is sent by the Whigs through the whole South; and Dr. Bailey's article, giving his Congressional history and

through the whole South; and Dr. Bailey's article, giving his Congressional history and official action in favor of Slavery, is sent with equal profusion throughout the whole North.

"The Democratic press complained of Dr. Bailey's article, as showing a desire on his part to aid the Whigs in defeating the Democrats—as taking side with the Whigs.

"This I regret, and many other Free-Soilers regretted it at the time. These regrets were made known to Dr. Bailey, and he relieved them by saying, that while he advocated most of our principles, his paper was not the Free Soil organ; and thus fully exculpated our party from all interference between the Whig and Democratic parties."

Mr. Giddings could not have written letter, for it insinuates that Dr. Bailey is acting in concert with the Whig Committee. Giddings is my friend, believes in my integrity as I do in his, and never made any such false insinuation. Nor is it true that the Democratic press complained of our article, "giving the Congressional history" of General Pierce The Union and several Southern papers repub lished it, admitting its accuracy, and compli menting our research. Nor did Mr. Giddings avery man could regret the full exposition of enclose to tion. Such regrets, not being entertained, see of post- were never "made known to Dr. Bailey," and

age, and publishers of weekly newspapers may had they been, he would have frankly conemned those uttering them, for desiring keep back the truth. Again, we say, Mr. Gidings never wrote such a letter. Let us relieve the Picayune from its perplex-

There was an article—not the record of Mr. Pierce-in which we urged the nomine tion of a Presidential candidate who, while commanding a large vote for freedom, would draw largely from the Democratic ranks, which Mr. Giddings and another esteemed riend did not concur with That was the one they regretted, but we have never regretted it. We but plainly expressed what thousands of honest men felt. The Pittsburgh Convention did not adopt our policy, and we did not expect it would; for what we advised was a thing be suggested, not discussed. It is not the first ime good advice has been disregarded; so we are neither disappointed nor mortified. Far rom it. Mr. Hale, its nominee, and ourselves have agreed precisely in sentiment, ever since e question of a nomination has been agitated. He has been overruled, and gracefully submits-we have been overruled, and shall submit just as gracefully, and a good deal more

In principle and feeling, we are Demo but we shall not act with the Demoratic Party while it forswears its fundamental principles at the mandate of the Slave

We cannot sustain Mr. Pierce or General scott, for reasons often enough stated in the Nobody who knows us, ever supposed that we would. We shall support Mr. Hale, and take great

nan and his principles. In supporting him, riendship and political consistency harmon We shall support him in our own way, strivng to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, avoiding misrepresenta-

cleasure in doing so, because we like both the

ion, exaggeration, false appeals If some think it necessary to say that both the Whig and Democratic platforms are precisely alike, the two sets of candidates equally steeped in servility to Slavery, and that Freedom has no more to fear from the election of one set than from that of the other, and can say so in good conscience, let them do it.

Our support of the Independent Democratic Organization and its candidates, is founded on other considerations. On questions affecting the Cause of Human Freedom, the Whig and Democratic Parties, by their platforms and the declarations of their candidates, occupy ground in direct antagonism to our convictions. We cannot support them without proving false to ourselves and the cause we advocate. As between the two a view of ulterior consequence may lead us to apprehend more evil from the uccess of one than of the other, and to desire therefore, its defeat. But, after all, this view may prove false, and our apprehension groundless. One unlooked-for event, the caprice or decision of a single mind, may disappoint all our calculations. Something more than an uncertain speculation concerning complex possibilities is required to justify the Anti-Slavery voter in attempting to place power in the hands of a man pledged to use it against Anti-Slavery movements.

The path of consistency is at least safe and honorable. Vote for a capable candidate, who represents faithfully your views, and you demonstrate at once your own sincerity, and the paramount importance you attach to your principles. The sound logic and complete consistency of your action command respect for your cause, and secure you a moral influence of more avail to its final success than any temporary gain to be purchased by the aban-

Look at the matter in a still more practical light. Free Soll Democrats claim that their candidate is at least no worse on the Slavery Question than General Scott: that his election will do no more for Slavery, but that it will do more to remedy profligacy and corruption in the General Government. Free Soil Whigs insist that, while their candidate did use all his influence for the success of the miserable Comromise measures, and has accepted the platform which denounces any attempt to repeal, modify, or agitate them or the Fugitive Law, still he would not be so ready to favor further aggressive measures by Slavery as Gen. Pierce, and his election would on the whole be gain to Whig principles generally. Now, uppose American voters, according to their eneral political affinities, should be convinced by these arguments. They all vote either for General Pierce or General Scott. What would ach a vote mean? That the Question of Slavery was entirely subordinate in American politics: that the Fugitive Law was not paricularly repugnant to the feelings of the American People; that the Slave Power might make whatever exactions, and be as proscriptive as it pleased, and its will would be submitted to. Should the Democratic candidate ucceed, its influence over his Administration would be absolute, without counteraction or check from any quarter: or were the Whig to succeed, the same Power which forced upon him a nomination with conditions, would compel their fulfilment, and what antagonist Political Element would there be to sustain him in resistance to its mandate? In either event Slavery would reign supreme in our National Councils, and the man known as its enemy, whatever his services or capacities, would h the victim of deadly proscription.

Thank God! the arguments of the Free Soil adherents of the old parties have failed to convince a large number of enlightened voters These men, whatever may be their preferences as between the Whig and Democratic candidates, or their views of probable results from the success or defeat of either, are united in the settled belief that a large vote, given outright and independently against Slavery, can-not fail to do good, whatever may be the result of the Presidential contest. It will impose a check upon any Administration, Democratic or Whig, and a restraint upon the aggressive ness of the Slave Power. It will give counte nance and aid to those Anti-Slavery men who may still continue with their old parties, saving them from utter proscription. And it will be a nucleus around which, should the Slave Power venture upon new aggressions, such nen may hereafter gather and concentrate for

These in brief are the considerations which impel us to the support of an Organization which has embodied in its creed nearly all the political principles we deem of vital import

s daily edition of the 3d, the whole of Mr umner's speech on Slavery, which it com-ends in strong, eloquent, and unqualified erms. The Post, replying to a taunt of the Times, announces that it intends to print the proceeds on the assumption that, if the dissem-mation of sound principles will not aid its can-didate, it is his own look-out.

THE OHIO FREE-SOILERS are all alive feetings are advertised throughout the State. It is now said by many that Mr. Hale will

MR. HALE AND THE FIERCE DEMOCRACY.

The Washington Union has made the won derful discovery, that the Pittsburgh move-ment is intended to promote the election of General Scott; that were Scott stronger than he is, the Pittsburgh ticket would not be offer ed in any State where it might be mischievous and that Mr. Hale declines any acceptance the nomination tendered him, from uncertain ty what is the best course to pursue.

We do not mean any disrespect to our neigh oor, but we may as well tell him, that this is all sheer nonsense. The Independent Democracy form a distinct, independent organization, with their own creed, their own objects, their own candidates. They have taken issue on the Presidential Question with both the old parties war against the policy and platforms of both will enter into no arrangement or coalition for the support of the candidates of either. Mr Hale has not yet written a formal letter of acceptance, but he has accepted the Pittsburgh nation, and will soon take the field erson against both the old parties.

We understand the Union: like the rest the supporters of General Pierce, it was anxious for the nomination of Mr. Hale: the announment filled them with joy, for they said at one that it would secure them Ohio, beyond doubt. They feared the nomination of Chase, under the impression that it would bear more heavily against the Democratic Party. But as Hale has not by letter publicly signified his acceptance of the nomination, they begin to feel distressed lest he should decline, and thereby reduce their chances again in Ohio. Let them but their hearts at rest on this point. The Pittsburgh Convention was above all policy the majority determined that Hale should the candidate, whatever might be the conse-

quences. Men under the controlling influence of high moral or philanthropic motives, are not much addicted to calculation. Mr. Hale has othing to do but to accept. It would not do to hazard the reputation of such an organiza tion. But, we advise the supporters of General Pierce to moderate their joy. Mr. Hale on the stump will do exact justice to both parties, and find as ready access, we doubt not, to the hearts of Free Soil Democrats, as of Free Soil Whigs.

MUSREPRESENTATION

"But although the Whig party has been to a great extent abolitionized, yet there has al-ways been an Abolition organization outside of the Whig party, not absorbed by it, but ready to unite with it whenever it could inflict a blo the Democracy!"-Washington Union.

Never true of the "Abolition organization Presidential elections. In 1844, according both Whig and Democratic testimony, the Liberty men, by refusing to unite with the Whig Party, permitted James K. Polk to gain the vote of New York, and thereby his election o the Presidential chair. In 1848, by uniting with the Radical Democracy of New York-not the Whig Party-it defeated General Cass. In 1852, the Democratic leaders are rejoicing at he nomination of Mr. Hale, because calculaed to reduce the chance of the Whig Party or success. As to State politics, look at Masachusetts. Whig ascendency in that State has been broken down and offices distributed by a coalition between the Democratic Party and the "Abolition organization"-a coalition which filled the Governor's chair in Massachusetts, sent Sumner to the Senate, and the amented Rantoul to the House of Representatives. In the face of these facts, the Washington Union dares to aver that the "Abolition organization" has been ready to unite with the Whig Party, whenever it could inflict a blow on the Democracy!

The National Convention of Liberty Men. epresented by Gerrit Smith and Wm. Goodell. net at Canastota, New York, on the 1st inst. The assembly was not large, though several States were represented. George Thomas of New York, was, on motion of Mr. Smith, electd President. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, which at a subsequent period nade majority and minority reports. The Tribune says:

ported, through Mr. Goodell, a series of resolu-tions, the substance of which is, that the Libtions, the substance of which is, that the Liberty party will not co-operate with the Free Democracy, because it recognises the legality of Slavery. The majority report recommends the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

"The minority report was read by Gerrit Smith and recognite that read by Gerrit

made, and that the party should co-operate with the Free Democrats, but still retain their present Liberty party organization; hoping that the Free Democracy will purify their platform and become right, after a season." The reports were debated at length, that day and the next, when, the vote being taken by yeas and nays, the majority report was reject-

d-yeas 41, nays 55; and the minority report

Smith, and recommends that no nominations for President and Vice President should be

was adopted—yeas 33, nays 66. A committee was then appointed—Gerrit Smith, chairman—to confer with Messrs. Hale and Julian, as to their views concerning the legalization of Slavery. The Convention urned to meet again on the 1st October. Mr. Goodell, and those who concurred with him, had meanwhile seceded, and retiring to another place, an independent Presidential ticket was nominated—Wm. Goodell for President, and Charles C. Foot for Vice President.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN CUBA.

There are indications of deep disaffection nong the people of Cuba towards the authori ties. Revolutionary movements are reported to be on foot, and it is known that the Government resorting to the most severe measures of supression. That the revolutionists have a certain derstanding with an organization in this coun try, determined to aid them whenever circum ances may render it expedient, is beyond all loubt. This fact has been brought to the notice of our Government by the Spanish Minis ter, so that prompt measures of prevention may

Such measures may prove effectual for me, but no longer than we have an Administration unaggressive in its character. With an Administration like that of Mr. Polk, bent upon the acquisition of Slave Territory, the Order of the Lone Star," as it is called, would soon signalize itself by some daring act of aggression. We regard the acquisition of Cuba as the settled policy of that class of Slavery Propagandists who effected the annexation Texas and the dismemberment of Mexico.

THE MASSACHUSETTS WHIG CONVENTION net on the 1st, at Worcester, nominated John H. Clifford, of New Bedford, for Governor, and ppointed an electoral ticket. Resolutions were passed, sustaining the Administration, eulogizing General Scott, and affirming Whig Princi speech in a cheap pamphlet form, deeming it why no means the least important of our doouments for the campaign." The Post evidently but the Commonwealth says that every indignant allusion to him was received with vocife

> THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT is the title of a new advocate of the Independent Democracy, started at Elyria, Loraine county, Ohio, in Dr Townshend's district. It is vigorously edited, and strikes heavy blows. Dr. Townshend goes

DEATH OF HON. ORIN FOWLER.

The Massachusetts delegation in Congress has sustained another severe loss in the death of Mr. Fowler, a faithful representative, a me estimable man, and a true Christian.

Mr. Fowler graduated at Yale, subse entered the ministry, and sustained the relation of pastor to the Congregational Church at Fall River, Massachusetts, when he died. He was true to the cause of Freedom, and was greatly respected in the House of Representatives, for his purity of heart and life, and his uniform

He died on Friday evening, at his residen in Washington, from an attack of pneumonia, after an illness of five days. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, with the customary honors, and his remains were then placed on the cars, to be conveyed to Fall River, his afflicted widow, under the escort of Mr. Sumner, proceeding with them.

MR. BENTON.

The triumph of Mr. Benton is one of the nost extraordinary events in the politics of this country. His enemies, by a foul coalition, availed themselves of a temporary ascendency, to thrust him from the United States Senate, in which for thirty years he had distinguished himself by his public services. They imagined that they had crushed him, but they had not fathomed the resources of the veteran

He proclaimed war against them-war

he knife, and no quarter-and went home to

direct in person the campaign. He fought the battle personally in three districts, and controlled a fourth, in defiance of caucuses, conventions, and regular nominations. Green and Hall, members of the present House of Representatives, and regular nominees for re-election, were running in the districts adjoining his own. He took the field against them, and effected their defeat. In another district, through his influence, the regular Democratic nominee was obliged to avow himself opposed to the Anti-Benton faction, before he could be elected. In his own district, the most strenuous efforts were made to defeat him. His friends insisted upon going into Convention with the Anti-Benton men, believing that they had a majority, but he would not sanction it He had always opposed caucuses and conventions, and would not make use of them now They persisted, and nominated him; he repudiated their action. The Anti-Benton portion of the Convention got up what they called regular nomination:" he denounced it. The Whigs, sure of victory, brought their candi date into the field. Thus opened the campaign Mr. Benton had repudiated the action of his friends; had denounced the regular nomina tion so called; had stood aloof from all arrangements, all alliances; defying caucuse and conventions, proclaiming no compromise no quarter. The odds seemed formidableone man against embattled hosts. Besides the district was full of Germans, who had been carried away by the Kossuth doctrine of Inter vention, and Benton set his face like a flint against that doctrine. It was also a slave holding district, consisting of twenty-two coun ties, running far down into the cotton region: but openly and powerfully he denounced the Compromise, denounced the Fugitive Law ridiculed the Union saviours, declared that Slavery was an evil, and that he was opposed to its extension. Nor would he stoop to cajo lery or evasion. No questions would he answer. "My friends," said he, "will ask none and my enemies have no right to ask." Thus grandly did he fight the battle, and the result was, victory by a majority of five thousand the confidence their voteran servant had reof his rugged honesty and chivalric courage. What a contrast between this brave may

and the squad of oringing politicians who have prostrated their manhood before the Jugger naut of Party!

The Washington Union and the Republic have an admirable way of carrying on the war for their respective candidates. Both papers professed organs of National Parties, so called totally ignore the North, and know nothing but the South. The standing argument of the Union against Scott is, that he is favorable to the peculiar sentiments of the North; that of the Republic against Pierce is, that he is, after all, a Northern man with Northern principles The Union quotes from the Tribune Anti-Slavery articles to show the character of the dom inant section of the Whig Party which supports Scott; the Republic, the Anti-Slavery articles of the New York Evening Post, to show the character of the dominant section of the Democratic Party that sustains Pierce The Union brands Scott as disloyal to the South, on account of his affiliation with Sew ard, Johnston, Greeley, and Wade; the Republic damns Pierce for the support he receives from King, Van Buren, Bryant, and Stanton. Each of these National (?) organs admits that its Free Soil adherents are "odious," but excuses itself for tolerating them by the homely maxim, that "pot cannot call kettle black!" We suppose the "National" editor of the Union takes this method of showing his gratitude to the Free Soil Democrats of Congress for electing him Public Printer, thus helping him to a snug

Both papers are purely and intensely see tional. Neither seems to think it necessary to maintain even a show of respect for Northern entiment on the subject of Slavery

HALF THE TRUTH, AND THAT EXAGGE-RATED.—"The articles of the National Era-have been adopted by the Scott leaders in this city, and circulated in pamphlet form by thou-sands throughout the Northern States."— Washington Union.

The "articles" of the National Era has ot been so adopted; but an article of the Era, riving the record of Mr. Pierce, was adopted by the Scott Committee in this city, and circulated to suit their purposes, just as the sam article was adopted by the Washington Union the Richmond (Va.) Examiner, the South Side (Va.) Democrat, and several Southern Demo cratic members of Congress, and circulated in the South, to suit their purposes.

"Thou, that sayest another should

IMPROVEMENT IN MILLING .- We beg to re fer our readers concerned in the extensive business of Flour Milling to a publication in another column, respecting a valuable improve-ment in the machinery of flour mills, lately invented by a respectable citizen of New York. From the fact that nine out of the ten of the large flouring mills in Georgetown and vicinity ave adopted and contracted with Mr. Hotchkiss, the inventor, for his "tram-block," we cheerfully recommend it to the attention of the

THE WHIGS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, in COL ention assembled at Concord on the 1st, nomi-ated James Bell, of Milford, for Governor. Presidential electors were chosen. The religious test was denounced, and nothing was said about Slavery, the Compromise, or the Fugitive Law.

JOSEPH M. ROOT, well known by his fee opposition to Slavery in the last Congress, the field for Hale and Julian.

etter from Maine.-Ed. Era.

LETTERS FROM MAINE.-NO. 2.

BETHEL OXFORD COUNTY. To the Editor of the National Era: I thought a few weeks ago that nothing could be so beautiful as the sea-shore of Maine but since I have been travelling among thes glorious mountains, I have often been led se-riously to question that conclusion. There is a world of heartiness, of broad thought and viva-city of emotion, about the ever-changing, many-voiced, and many-hued sea; but there is also voiced, and many-nued sea; but there is also a grandeur, a still, solemn, thoughtfulness, about these "everlasting hills." As you ride on, and ride on, and one cloudy old giant after another raises his broad, thoughtful forehead, and looks serenely over some brother giant's shoulder, till finally their great arms embrace the whole landscape around you—north, south, east, and west—it produces in the mind a hush of repose, a calm, thoughtful stillness, as if this aerial band of cloudy brothers had shut one out of the great, busy, bustling world, into some re-gion of peace and simplicity, such as one is always longing after and never finding in this work-a-day world.

Suppose yourself, dear sir, seated in a little

open wagon, for an afternoon's drive among these hills. All around the horizon, on every side, your view is shut in by mountains clothed n every variety of tint, and, as you ride along, senting to the eye a dreamy succession of changes. The nearer ones show the distinct outlines of trees and crags—the trees dark with the ripe green of summer. In those more distant, the eternal forest looks like a soft layer of mossy velvet of a rich cloudy purplish tint, and still further rise outlines in pale blue and lilac, which, stretching off in long circles, mingle their outlines with the clouds. It seems to me that the sky here has a peculiar brilliancy; the blue is a dense, rich, deep blue, and there are masses of floating clouds which go sailing about hither and thither, lazily folding their white plumage on the purple top of the old mountain, as if they felt very tranquil in-deed, and didn't care how long they staid This river that we are coming to, our conductors tell us, is called Sunday river. so?" asks one of the company. To me it was quite obvious why. Was it not to express that quietude and peace of these sheltered valleys, where beautiful rich intervals of meadow and, and thriving farms, and white spires of churches, and school-houses, rise in the embrace of these guardian old mountains? Was t not to intimate that this reverent hush of nature, this Sabbath tranquillity of cloud and nountain and stream, had a religious voice, and might suggest the beautiful words, "As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people from this time and forevermore?" Well, that was a very good derivation of the term Sunday river! quite po-etic and appropriate, only that, like most poetic things in life, it didn't happen to be the true ecount of the matter. The name, in fact, was given by a band of surveyors who first explored he valley, and who pitched their Sunday

out-door amusements, after the example of European ladies in a similar climate—and ther camp upon its banks, and thus christened it But these mountain streams! is there or earth a thing fresher and more beautiful other sex, a discipliner and invigorator to the peautiful in every size and gradation, whether be your whisking, rattling, frisky, young brook, that comes whirring, and purring, and skipping down the hills, with a leap there and fling here, and a general air of don't care jo viality, indicative of the inexperience of brook nood; or the broader rippling flow of your ranslucent stream, which is to the brook the graceful maiden is to the dancing child. There is a beautiful amber brown to the waters, in which are momently dancing thousands of rings and ripples of sunlight, and then the ayer of many-colored pebbles that pave the bottom, and shine up bright and wet through the flickering illusive play of the waters, as it they might be a bed of precious stones! Some of us may remember getting many a lapful of wet little stones raked from the illusive beautiful and the stones are stones are stones are stones are stones and the stones are stones are stones are stones are stones are stones and the stones are stones of the stream, and wondering why they lost their beauty so instantly when they came above water-types too significant of things whose prightness is only the result of the medium they are seen through, of which there are great plenty in this world.

Post while we have been writing this Sunday river has been long past, and our road winds deeper and deeper among the blue mountains. There, now, we are fairly shut in; that great dark fellow in front of us, with his wall of black pines and forest trees, towering quite up to the sky-he is right across our path-no. here is a turn—and on we go, the old moun-tain seeming to glide politely to one side. Here we come to a little sunny interval again; soft, rich, meadow land, enclosed all round with solemn walls of mountain-tier above tier of tree and rock, where in good time our road will bring up against an impenetrable wall. Here is a little settlement of farm-houses. Here, by the side of a clear stream, and in most charming grove of maples, birches, and settlement. One wonders, going by, whether these bright-eyed children are impressed and hese bright-eyed children are impressed and ducated in a love of the beautiful and grand, by the scenery in which they are brought up.
Do they ever look with wonder and awe, up the dark inaccessible walls that hang round little sunny nook where they are born? Do they ever lie thoughtfully under these trees, and the gurgle of the mountain stream, and watch the bright fleeces of the heavy clouds that rest on the blue, smoky mountains, and have strange wonderings and yearnings for anything that lies beyond? One would think that the grand solemnities of nature would stamp their seal on the young heart, and mould it into something characteristic and peculiar. Certain it is, that these nooks and hollows among the mountains produce a race of great tellectual activity. You go into a plain farm house, where the

furniture and all the appurtenances retain the most primitive simplicity—but be not surpris-ed if you see Latin, Greek, and German books lying on the table. You look inquiringly, and are told perhaps of a certain Mary Ann or Maria, who is keeping school up at Umbagog, or some other impossible out-of-the-way place, whose books these are. She has long done using them—she got them when she first begun; now she has left them for Cynthia or Louisa, or some other fair successor in the-family line, who is equally hardy and energet-ic in her attacks upon the tree of knowledge. Ten to one, you get a glimpse of said Cynthia, who proves a slender, blue-eyed girl, trimly dressed, with a pair of very pretty ear-rings in dressed, with a pair of very pretty ear-rings in her ears, and an air of quiet composure, and savoir faire which shows you that she is a princess of the blood in her own regions. You talk with her, and find she has a mind as sharp and bright and keen as one of the quartz crystals among her own mountains. She has been to the academy in the neighboring town. She has a fancy for drawing, and may be shows you a crayon head or a landscape, which you did not expect to see just then—she wishes she could get somewhere where she could learn could get somewhere where she could learn more about it—she has a cousin who paints in oils—she thinks perhaps, after she has taught a quarter or two, she will save enough to get Portland, and take lessons of a master.

One is struck with the intellectual activity of the Maine women, wherever he travels among them. A friend of mine told me the other day that in one of the towns where he was visitin in the clergyman's family, he was surprised to find the walls decorated with oil paintings which he thought it quite beyond the means of his friend to have purchased. "Where did you get these paintings?" h

"Oh, these! my wife painted them!" wa

The same gentleman relates that at another time, when hospitably entertained in an obscure settlement, far out in the woods of Maine, being struck with the domestic talents and agreeable manners of his hostess, he entered into some conversation with her. Knowing that he was connected with the collegiate in-stitution in Brunswick, she inquired with great interest after a young gentleman there, adding, as an apology for her inquisitiveness, "I feel interested in that young man, for I fitted him interested in that young man, for I fitted him for college."

My friend, of course, thought she alluded to

some such fitting as knitting all stockings making his shirts—and made a remark to that

"Oh no," said the lady, mean that I taught him Greek and Latin, an mean that I taught him Greek and Latin, and so on, and of course I should wish to hear that he was doing well." It seemed to be quite an of course affair to her, nothing to what she could do. I can assure you, by the bye, that these women are yeoman housekeepers, and

Mrs. Stowe sends us another delightful | that you will never taste the Latin and Greek m sour bread or bad butter, or see the drawing and painting looking out of holes in dresses. and painting looking out of holes in dresses.

The fact is, that a steril soil and a harsh climate, though not good for growing anything else, are first rate for raising men and women; and men and women, in the full, emphatic sense of the word, are the staple produce of Maine. The long cheerless winters here are powerful educators, both physically and morally—physically in the amount of oxygen and vitallity in the they force into the system, intellectually in the they force into the system, intellectually in the leisure which they force on one for intellectual pursuits. Apropos of the winters, I will relate an anecdote which I heard in my village under the mountains, which might give some of our Southern friends a new idea of what a winter ere is like.

Said one of our friends, whose house lies directly under the mountains—"Last winter the snow was banked up quite to the ridge "Is it possible?" I exclaimed. "Why, what

did you all do?"

"Tunnelled through it!" said my friend, composedly; "we had a tunnel some fifteen

feet long to the road."

"And, pray, how long did it last?" said I.

"Well, about six months," said he.

"It made the house very warm, indeed, added his wife, "almost oppressive." That was one view of a snow-bank that had never suggested itself to me. But I must add to what I said about the Maine women and girls, one drawback—one is impressed with it even in the most mountainous districts the want of an appearance of robust health. The young girls are fair, sparkling, intellect ual-looking, but they are wanting in the phy-sique. They look like forest flowers—very fair, but as if a breath might wither them. The mind seems altogether to have got the start of the body. The long winters may have omething to do with this. For more than half he year the female sex in this climate are rooms, generally very partially ventilated, as rooms in cold weather always are. Here there ead, and study, and sew-and go out, at most only in pleasant weather—often only in sleighs with fathers or brothers to drive them, and the sleigh is a vehicle that gives no sort of exercise. Can we not see in this fact the reason for that predisposition to diseases of the lung which is constantly the terror of every parent in New England, and which seals every year of the contrast between the stove-heated r where one is kept almost at the point of per spiration, and the lungs constantly inhaling warm air, and the sharp, keen, cutting air tha breathed without. There is no remedy for this, but a hardier habit of life. A young girl in New England is never secure against consumption, but by keeping her physical vigor up to the highest point. She should go out regularly every day, in all weathers, and familiarize her lungs with the out-door atmoniliarize her lungs with the out-door atmo-

ystem, and not a constant enemy. My letter is running to a great length dieu for the present.

ne long winter will be to her, as it is to the

cold bathing, wear short walking dresses, pre-fer walking to the sleigh, practice skating and

THE DEMOCRATS OF NEW YORK, in Staff onvention assembled at Syracuse, nominated Horatio Seymour, of Oneida county, for Gov ernor, and S. E. Church for Lieutenant Gov rnor. An electoral ticket was chosen. Th Hunkers were dominant John Van Bure and the rest of the Barnburner contestants fo eats were ruled out; and resolutions were unanimously adopted, re-affirming the absurd and contradictory resolutions adopted at Balti more, as follows:

Resolved, That we cordially adopt, as the entiment of this Convention, and we affirm the collations of principles contained in the annexed resolutions of the last Democratic National Convention held in Baltimore.

The Baltimore resolutions are copied in full And unanimously, says the record, were Law many of the anction these abominable resolutions at

A RESPECTABLE TITLE ABUSED.—We pray the Union to quit calling Mr. Truman Smith an Abolitionist," "the grand Abolition leader of the North," &c. It is an abuse of termsit is throwing discredit upon a very respectable title. Mr. Smith is no more entitled to the high reputation of an "Abolitionist," than the gentleman from the North who has the hono to be a co-editor of the Union. Mr. Smith has never committed any offence against Slavery to be compared with that committed by the Pierce Democracy of New Hampshire, when it passed legislative resolutions in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and of the abolition of S very in the District of Columbia

OUR POSITION .- If our friends want to know where to find us, let them read the En What we think and say, what we are doing and intend to do, may be learned from its ed torial columns, far more satisfactorily that through private reports. Whenever we intento change our course, we shall announce it is time, openly and explicitly, so that nobod may be cheated.

THE TIMES, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has lately enlarged its size, and improved its appearance n all respects. It is one of the best edite and most firmly established papers in that city The editor is independent, moderate, and ph osophical, and has lately done himself gre credit by his warfare against the unjust and offensive pretensions of Catholicism

MR. CLEMENS, of Alabama, in a speech de ivered in New Hampshire, alluding to M Hale, said that "no man in the United State Senate stood higher in his regards as a man an a gentleman." Mr. Clemens is not alone in h favorable opinion. Our candidate is probably the most popular man in the Senate

THE WHIGS OF NEW JERSEY, on the 2d, a Crenton, held a State Convention, which is said to have been numerously attended, for the pur pose of appointing Presidential electors.

Mr. JENKINS, of Baltimore, has twice bee ominated by the Whigs of that city as the candidate for Mayor, and has twice declined He is either very modest or very hopeless MR. JULIAN, the candidate for the Vice Pr

idency, has taken the stump. He is a wise man, in not suffering himself to be disabled for active service by his nomination.

MRS. SWISSHELM'S Saturday Visiter, Pittsburgh, has come out in support of John

MR. PARDEE, State Senator in Ohio from Medina county, repudiates Pierce and King, and goes for Hale and Julian.

The Chicago Daily Times, heretofore neutra has hoisted the names of Hale and Julian.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer America has arrived at Halifa with Liverpool and London dates to the 21s ultimo. The following items of news have bee

transmitted to us by telegraph: The Ministerial journals announce with perfect confidence the termination of the fishing dispute. The terms are stated to be an absolute reciprocity, so far as the right of fishing is concerned; the Americans to have the liberty to fish in British waters, and the British to fish American waters, within three miles of the hore, measured to the nearest shore, without listinction as to bay or open sea.

The Duke of Hamilton died re

SPEECH OF HON. S. P. CHASE, OF OHIO.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26.

from Illinois [Mr. DougLas] has made a very

Mr. CHASE. Mr. President: The Senator

n and Greek the drawing in dresses and a harsh wing anything and women; mphatic sense uce of Maine. are powerful orally—physi-l vitality which ectually in the for intellectual I will relate an village under ve some of our

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But I must

proposition. And I am ready to avow, before this Senate and before the country, that, in my judgment, the argument of the Senator is, his-torically and logically, absolutely impregnable. Now, sir, before gentlemen undertake to charge us with treason, let them answer the argument. Until they do that, let them remember that the supporters of the Fugitive Slave Act are at least as obnoxious to the

charge of treason as its opponents.

Something has been said in censure of the Senator for having spoken at all, to-day, upon this subject. We are told that the session approaches its close, and that business presses. I do not undertake to interpret the Senator's motives. But I know, and you know, that, weeks ago, he asked the Senate to consider a resolution which he had laid upon your table, that he might have an opportunity of submit-ting the views which he has now delivered with so much eloquence and power. Then, sir, we were not pressed with business. Then, we adjourned over Saturdays. And yet the Senate, upon the yeas and nays, refused his request. During the three sessions I have occupied a seat in this Chamber, I never before knew the courtesy of a hearing refused to a Senator under similar circumstances. der similar circumstances.

The President. I think the honorable gen-

tleman is mistaken.

Mr. Chase. The Chair corrects me. I only state my own recollection. If there is an instance of such refusal, I should like to hear it named. Certainly, within the last few days, when the Senator from New York expressed a wish to be heard on the resolution relating to the Fisheries, and some indispesition was manifested to the postponement of the debate for his convenience, more than one gentleman re-marked that to give a Senator a hearing on a subject on which he deemed it his duty to address the Senate, was a courtesy never refused

Well, sir, when the Senator from Massachuwell, sir, when the Senator from Massachusetts was thus refused a hearing, what option was left to him? His sense of public duty and personal obligation required him to declare his views on the great subject he has discussed, before the close of this session. You denied him a convenient opportunity: that denial compelled him to avail himself of an inconvenient opportunity. You refused an ordinary convenient opportunity. You refused an ordinary cour-tesy of the Senate: that refusal constrained im to avail himself of his right as a Senator. I rejoice that he has done so. The country will hear and judge. Let those who condemn the speech answer its logic and falsify its his-

tory, if they can.
While I do not pretend to interpret the motives of the Senator, there is one consideration which, I can readily imagine, may have had no ceived as an emphatic protest against that slavish doctrine of finality in legislation which, two of the great political Conventions, recently held, have joined in forcing upon the country. It is a novel doctrine in this country that an act of Congress, not in itself a contract, is incapable of repeal or essential modification. It Extract of a letter dated Conneautville, Pennsylis utterly repugnant to the principles of the Democratic faith, and to the spirit of the Amerception I have just named, is irrepealable. No act of Congress is beyond the judgment and reach of the people, who make Representatives, and Senatos, and Presidents.

This attempt to exalt this Fugitive Slave Act above the people, will prove abortive. I do not know when the hour for its repeal will arrive; but, you may rely upon it, it will come. I believe, indeed, that the time is not very distant when the People of this country will become satisfied that Congress has no power to legislate on this subject; and, while recognising and fulfilling, in its whole extent, every obligation which the Constitution really imposes, will sweep this law from the statute book, as an inverse of indelegated power.

usurpation of undelegated power.

Let me add, Mr. President, that in my judgment the speech of my friend from Massachusetts will mark an era in American history. It

red in.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, the Army and the Navy Appropriation bills were then signed by the Chair.

At 11 o'clock, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

At twenty minutes before 12, doors were again opened.

Mr. Houston made a report from the Select Committee on frauds and bribery, but, as no case examined by the committee was completed, the report was withdrawn till next session.

and then declared the Senate adjourned sine HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31. serious charge against all those who propose to yote for the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts. He has charged us with infidelity—deliberate and purposed infidelity—to the Constitution we have sworn to support. On motion, the reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

Mr. Clark made a report from the Commitof Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Post Route bill; upon which Sir, I repel the charge. I deny it in its letter and in its spirit; in its whole breadth and in all its detail. The argument which my friend from Massachusetts has addressed to us to-day was not an assault upon the Constitution. It was a noble vindication of that great hearter of Consequent from the preversions of

two Houses on the Post Route bill; upon which he demanded the previous question.

Reports were then respectively made from the Committees of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Army Appropriation bill, the Navy Appropriation bill, and the Post Office Appropriation bill, and they were severally adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, the joint rule was suspended which provides that "no bill or resolution that shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall be presented to the President of the United States for his approbation on the last day of the session. tion. It was a noble vindication of that great charter of Government from the perversions of the advocates of the Fugitive Slave Act.

Why, sir, what is the very first proposition which the advocates of that act are bound to maintain? Is it not this: That the power to enact it has been granted, in the Constitution, to Congress? And what has the Senator from Massachusetts asserted? That the fugitive Massachusetts asserted? That the fugitive servant clause of the Constitution is a clause of compact between the States, and confers no legislative power upon Congress. He has arrayed History and Reason in support of this of the session.

The remainder of the day until the hour of

adjournment was consumed in motions to sus-pend to rules to introduce various resolutions giving extra compensation to persons in the employ of the House of Representatives.

It was in voting upon one of these resolutions that the hour of twelve arrived, when the Speaker declared the House adjourned sine

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—New Orleans, September 4.—The steamer Daniel Webster, from San Juan, arrived here this morning. She orings San Francisco dates to the 14th August

Business generally was steady, and the mines were yielding abundantly.

A duel had taken place at Sacramento city, between Mr. E. Gilbert, late member of Congress, and General Denvers. They fought with pistols. Mr. Gilbert was killed. The origin

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT .- New York, September 4.—The steamer Reindeer burst her boiler on the North river, near Bristol Landing today, by which ten persons were killed, thirty badly scalded, and many others more or less injured. Among those badly scalded are the Misses Andrews, Thos. J. Barnes, and Hugh Reilly, all of Richmond.

HAVANA .- New York, September 3 .- The steamer Empire City, with Havana dates of the 29th ult., has arrived. She brings 70 pas

engers.

The political excitement at Hayana was in creasing, and a crisis, it is said, was evidently close at hand. The Government continued its course of severity, and suspected persons were immediately arrested upon the most frivolous pretexts, and thrown into loathsome dungeons

Extract of a letter dated Greenwich, Washington Co., New York, August 21, 1852. Enclosed find \$27, and 46 names for months. We are all anxious to obtain a full report of the doings of the Pittsburgh Conven-tion. The friends of Liberty are awake in this

Extract of a letter dated New Garden, Wayn Co., Indiana, 8th mo. 16. Enclosed is \$5 for three copies of the Ere The intelligence of the nominations of John P Hale and George W. Julian was received with much enthusiasm by the Free-Soilers of this vicinity. I am personally acquainted with the latter, and can say that I know very few whom I think more worthy to be elected to the office for which he is proposed.

H. C.

Extract of a letter dated Mt. Gilead, Ohio, Au gust 16, 1852. Enclosed find \$9.87 for subscribers to the

Era. The Independent Democracy here are in fine spirits. Hale and Julian suit us to a charm. Ohio will increase her vote largely at the next election. We must double our vote in Morrow county.

for 13 additional subscribers for 6 months.

Extract of a letter dated Dexter, Washtenaw Co., Michigan, August 20, 1852.

Enclosed are \$3 for two copies of the Era. The friends of freedom are now more active and determined than at any other period in Extract of a letter dated Uniontown, Belmont

Co., Ohio, August 5, 1852.

Savoy, Mass., Aug. 27.—The Independent Democrats are in high spirits here. This is a town where four-fifths, at least, of our voters have been Democrats—i. e., old line Democrats; but we are Democrats too thoroughly indoctrinated in the great principles of real Democracy to vote for men standing upon and taking home to their bosoms a platform containing such abominable doctrines as that lately put forth at Baltimore by a set of men calling themselves Democrats.

on motion of Mr. Underwood, a committee, consisting of Messra. Underwood, Pratt, and Bayard, was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate is now prepared to adjourn.

The committee shortly after returned and reported that the President had no further communication to make to the Senate, and had offered his congratulations upon the close of their labors.

Mr. Mangum offered a resolution of thanks to the Mr. M. R. King.

Mr. King responded in appropriate remarks, the standing upon and taking home to their bosoms a platform containing such absentating upon the forth at Baltimore by a set of men calling themselves Democrata.

Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa., Aug. 27.
As you will perceive by the accompanying notice, (which we wish you to insert in the transfer of the prevention of moths in communication to make to the Senate, and had offered his congratulations upon the close of their labors.

Mr. Mangum offered a resolution of thanks to the Hon. Wm. R. King.

Mr. King responded in appropriate remarks, the standing upon and taking home to their bosoms a platform containing such absentation is a Botanic Garden near Jerusalem. Is a bomn attended to the form the theory and tractice to prevent the spread of containing such absominable doctrines as that lately put forth at Baltimore by a set of men calling themselves Democrata.

Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa., Aug. 27.

As you will perceive by the accompanying notice, (which we wish you to insert in the ror quarters of the world. This amulet is an excellent article to prevent the spread of containing and the such absents of the form and taking home to their bosoms a platform containing such absominable doctrines as that lately put forth as been partonized in the fort quarters of the world. This Amulet is an excellent article to prevent the spread of containing and taking put and the set of the system. It is worn as excellent article to prevent an excellent article to prevent of the same provided in the set of the system. It is worn as ex

determined to vote for Hale, and every day we hear of new accessions. Forty voters in this township are already committed in his favor, and I doubt not the number will be materially increased before November.

Coudersport, Potter county, Pa., Aug. 24.— There never was so favorable a feeling among the masses in this section as at the present time. I have no doubt but three-fourths of the voters of this county would prefer the election of Hale and Julian to either of the other tick ets. I believe that they will get as many votes ets. I believe that they will get as many votes as either of the others; but a good many will vote just this once for slavery, to defeat their old antagonist, who loathe the platform and the position of their party. We shall poll a much larger vote than in 1848, and are gaining in strength every day.

Paris, N. Y., Aug. 31.—I yesterday attended the Convention of the Friends of Freedom, at Oriskany. Notwithstanding the busy season of the year, it was attended by hundreds of the farmers of Oneida county. Among the resolu-tions passed, was one cordially approving of the nomination of John P. Hale for President, and George W. Julian for Vice President, and pledging themselves to use all proper means to secure their election. They also nominated James C. Delong for member of Congress. There are hundreds in Oneida county that cannot be prevailed on to support the nomine

Mount Gilead, Ohio, August 16.—Myself and Mr. S— of Mount Gilead, have spent about an hour each, and have made up the following club, for the Era, for the campaign. [Here follow fifteen names.]

Free-Soilers here are in fine spirits. Hale and Julian suit us to a charm. Ohio will increase her vote largely; we must double our vote in

New Haven, Sept. 2 .- After a little exertion I have succeeded in getting thirty subscribers for the National Era. Send them on as soon as possible. Push on the column; we are right.

MARRIAGE.

Married in Holley, Orleans county, New York, on Thursday, August 19th, by Rev. W. Metcalf, of Springville, Eric county, Mr. C. M. Plumb, of Randolph, Cattaraugus county, to Miss Z. A. Robinson, daughter of C. Robinson, Esq., of Holley. PUBLIC ACT-NO. 50. AN ACT to amend the act entitled " An act to reduc

AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the postage upon all printed matter passing through the mail of the United States, instead of the rates now charged, shall be as follows, to wit: Each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, ical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight,
shall be sent to any part of the United States
for one cent, and for every additional ounce, or
fraction of an ounce, one cent additional shall
be charged; and when the postage upon any
newspaper or periodical is paid quarterly or
yearly in advance at the office where the said
periodical or newspaper is delivered, or is paid
yearly or quarterly in advance at the office
where the same is mailed, and evidence of such
payment is furnished to the office of delivery
in such manner as the Post Office Department
shall by general regulations prescribe, onein such manner as the Post Office Department shall by general regulations prescribe, one-half of said rates only shall be charged. Newspapers and periodicals not weighing over one ounce and a half, when circulated in the State where published, shall be charged one-half of the rates before mentioned: Provided, That small newspapers and periodicals, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than sixteen octavo pages each, when sent in single packages, weighing at least eight sent in single packages, weighing at least eight ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affix-ing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half of a cent for each ounce or fraction

on all transient matter shall be prepaid by stamps or otherwise or shall be charged double the rates first above mentioned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at one cent an ounce for all distances under three thousand miles, and two cents an ounce for all distances miles, and two cents an ounce for all distances over three thousand miles, to which fifty per cent. shall be added in all cases where the same may be sent without being prepaid, and all printed matter chargeable by weight shall be weighed when dry. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage one copy of each publication; and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. The publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published one copy thereof free of postage.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That no newspaper, periodical, magazine, or other printed paper or matter, shall be entitled to be sent at the rates of postage in this act specified, unless the following conditions be observed:

First. It shall be sent without any cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at the

was in Washington in May last, as a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which met there, but, contrary to his hopes, the journey did not improve his health. Both in his profession and in the various be-nevolent enterprises in which he engaged, he was widely and favorably known, and highly esteemed. For six years he has been an extrawas widely and favorably known, and highly esteemed. For six years he has been an active member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools. As Secretary and Agent of the City Relief Union, an ardent supporter of the Temperance cause, Superintendent of one of our largest Sunday Schools, and Elder in the Church, he was respected for his purity of purpose and character by the whole community. He was a warm advocate of the Anti-Slavery cause—in the Session, the Presbytery, and in every available way, as well as by the ballotbox, throwing the weight of his influence against Slavery. The cause of the oppressed was near his heart, and never did he let an opportunity pass of doing it a service. His life was one of practical benevolence, a bright exemplification of the power of a living Christianity—sympathising with the poor, the sick, the friendless and oppressed, and seeking their temporal and spiritual good. Having finished the course of the righteous man, his death was full of peace and hope, founded on the promises of that Gospel in which he had long trusted for salvation and eternal life.

P.

From the Washington Union. IMPROVEMENT IN FLOURING MILLS.

Most persons would be much surprised to be in formed of the perfect accuracy demanded in adjust-ing the "upper and nether millstone," between the aces of which all the wheat of our country is ground into flour; and yet an accomplished miller in any of our merchant mills will tell you that this ponderous instrument—the millstone—which whirls like light-ning before your eye, when once rightly poised upon its spindle, and adjusted with the perfect accuracy demanded for executing its work, will, if varied higher or lower than the two hundred and twentieth part of an inch, utterly spoil the work. He will also tell you that with all his watchfulness and care, the great ouble of the miller has always been to guard against the instability of the foot of the "spindle," caused by the springing and radii of the ordinary bridge. Mr. Hotchkiss, of Broome county, New York, the

ingenious inventor of the water-wheel so widely known through the country, has now invented a "counter-bridge and tram-block," by which the steps. the grist-mill spindle are secured and adjusted in manner so perfect as to surmount entirely the difficulties above referred to, and for which the "Amerian Institute" presented Mr. H. with a medal. B.

The following testimonials, from respectable praccal millers of Georgetown, D. C., so eminent for the excellence of its flour, furnish the strongest proof of the value of Mr. Hotchkiss's tram-block and counter-GEORGETOWN, July 28, 1852.

The undersigned, one of the firm of Boyce & Tayor, proprietors of the Columbia Mills in this city, yould state that, having been bred to the business, I am now the superintendent of our extensive mills, in which we have eleven run of stones.

In this capacity my attention was recently called to the counter-bridge tree and tram-block, patented by Mr. Gideon Hotchkiss, of Broome county, New ork, the object of which is to secure and adjust the foot of spindles and stones in grist-mills. A brief examination of this invention convinced me (as I think it would any intelligent miller) that it is a very imhorough trial of a single set, which so fully answered my expectations as to induce me to secure from the atentee, as I have done, rights for complete sets for

our whole eleven run of stones.

I am now so fully convinced of the utility and excellence of this invention, that I cheerfully add my estimony as a practical man to the high commendation given by the American favor of this meritorious invention.
V. J. TAYLOR. ion given by the American Institute and others in

vania, August 17, 1852.

On the 6th inst. I enclosed you \$18 for 26 opies of the Era. Enclosed I send you \$9 We, the undersigned, having used the counter-bridge tree and tram-block patented by Mr. Hotch-HORAS H. B. HOWES, Millwright

RICHARD SHEA, Miller. GEORGETOWN, August 4, 1852. DEAR SIR: As a practical miller for more than twenty years in first-class merchant mills, I have found the greatest obstacle (in common with all good

And the stands have been considered to the stands of the s

given that a Mass Meeting of the Free Democracy of the Sixth Congressional District will be held in the borough of Westchester, Pennsylvania, on Thursday, September 16th, at ten o'clock, to ratify the Pitts-burgh nominations for President and Vice President, and to adopt such other measures as may be deemed necessary to advance the cause of "Free Soil, Free Speech, and Free Man," in opposition to the slavery platforms of the two great political parties. Distin-guished speakers from abroad have been invited, and we trust will attend.

ENOCH PASSMORE WILLIAM PYLE, SUMNER STEBBINS, JOSEPH PRESTON,

Died in Cincinnati, July 23d, Dr. A. L. BUSHNELL, in the 37th year of his age, of an organic disease of the stomach. Dr. Bushnell was in Washington in May last, as a delegate to the General Assembly of the Deschit.

SAMUEL AARON,

OF Norristewn, Pennsylvania, has just enlarged the accommodations of his school, so as to be among the most ample and convenient in the country, furnishing seats for about 180, and private study rooms and bed-rooms for 60, mostly two in a room Winter term of six months to commence 1st October next I would rather be RIGHT than President .- HENRY CLAY.

THE LIFE OF HENRY CLAY.

THE LIFE OF HENRY CLAY.

NOW ready, and for sale by subscription, the Life and Public Services of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, the Orator, the Statesman, and Patriot, including some of his best Speeches; also the Funeral Solemnities and Enlogies after his Death; embellished with accurate steel portrait. By Epes Sargent and Horace Greeley.

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ALFRED GAITHER, Superintendent. Office Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Baltimore, August 20, 1852.

HON. HORACE MANN, OF MASSACHUSETTS. THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY.

In the House of Representatives, Aug. 17, 1852. The House being in Committee of the Whole in the state of the Union—

Mr. MANN said: Mr. CHAIRMAN: On former occasions, I have expressed myself so much at length on the re-ations which the free States are made to bear o slavery, that I did not propose at this ses-ion to present any further views. sion to present any further views upon that subject. But the ban which the late Baltimore Conventions have haughtily proclaimed against free discussion; the recent, though, as I believe it will be found, the temporary silencing of my friend, Mr. Sumner, at the other end of this Capitol, who has long desired to speak, and the still later choking down of the gentleman from Connecticut, [Mr. Clevelland, Land, on this floor, have induced me to reconsider and to change my determination. I am willing to be reasoned with, and always grateful, when, for good cause, I am convinced; but when an attempt is made to take from me all option in regard to my exercise of a clear right, I find a sufficient motive for exercising that right in the mere act of disobedience. more Conventions have haughtily proclaimed right, I find a sufficient motive for exercising that right in the mere act of disobedience.

I must begin by taking a brief retrospect. The war against Mexico was waged to rob that sister Republic of her free territory, for the sake of widening the domain and confirming the despotism of slavery. On the subject of the robbery the country was divided into Whigs and Democrats. On the wicked uses to which the territory robbed was to be put, it was divided into North and South. Fourteen out of the fifteen Northern States passed resolutions, most of them unanimously, or nearly so, in favor of excluding slavery by

Let from the country was thrided to North and South. Four-resident of the country was trieded to North and South. Four-resident of the winds of the country was trieded to North and South. Four-resident of the country was trieded to North and South. Four-resident of the state of

the power of a Northern majority. Senator Douglas followed. He sugared his pill. He told the South, that we have cotton lands, and rice lands, and tobacco lands enough; but alas! said he, we want more lands for sugar; by which the South perfectly understood that if they would make him President, the annexation of Cuba should be their reward. This is the same gentleman who has lately said, in a secret session of the Senate, that if the Sandwich Islands should be annexed to this country. wich Islands should be annexed to this country, and a question should arise about excluding slavery from them by law, he would vote against slavery from them by law, he would vote against it. During all this time affairs were ripening for the Baltimore nominations. Mr. Fillmore offered to the South the Army and Navy, to catch a poor fugitive, where only a constable's posse was needed. Mr. Webster trumped up false treasons by scores against Northern Anti-Slavery men. The President travelled North and South, making speeches redolent of pro-slavery. The Secretary travelled still more, milting pro-slavery letters and speeches wherever he went. Certainly the reason why any of the above-named parties did not get a nomination at Baltimore, was not because of what the law calls laches, or "want of reasonable diligence" on their part.

of reasonable diligence" on their part.

I come now to the Baltimore Conventions themselves, which were held in June last. Every one knows that the great question of human slavery had a controlling influence in those bodies, and determined their results. With a vast majority of their members, proslavery or anti-slavery was the one overmaster-ing motive and end. In the Democratic Coning motive and end. In the Democratic Convention, the pro-slavery sentiment was nearly unanimous. Its members had been sold into that perdition by the lust of money or the ambition for office. Yet even they were held incheck by the apprehended thunders of the voice of the people behind them. If they did not recoil from the crime, they feared its punishment. In the Whig Convention, the men who were ready to see rifes home, duty well. ishment. In the Whig Convention, the men who were ready to sacrifice honor, duty, religion, to the demands of slavery, were a large majority, and might have nominated their most ultra pro-slavery candidate on the first ballot. They could have effected this just as easily as they effected their pro-slavery organization, and appointed a committee on credentials who excluded anti-slavery men, and a committee on resolutions who accepted a Southern platform, prepared for them beforehand by Southern hands. But these Belshazzars, too, like him of old, saw the handwriting upon the wall, and they knew that, with such

And the Whig Convention

" Resolved. That the series of acts of the Thirty first Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States, as a final settlemont, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate." * * "And we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made."

Now, what an outrage is this! Does not our Constitution provide against "abridging the freedom of speech or of the press?" Why secure this freedom in the organic law, if the tyranny of a social law can abolish it? Of what shall be dumb in regard to the greatest of human freedom, which involves the man wrongs; and resolving, also, that a law passed by a Republican Government, yet as barbarous and tyrannical as was ever made by

any despotism, shall be consecrated in its wick-edness, and remain eternal. Two Baltimore Conventions, assuming to of the ocean, and the more remorseless rage of despotic men; that spirit which has given to England, and to English history, all their undisputed claims to renown and to the gratitude of mankind, and which, when persecuted and the continental nations, has acknowledged their existence. We refuse, and stand aloof. And this for no other reason than to gratify a colorophobia, which dreads equity as

Why did not these insane men propose to do something which is at least conceivable? Why did they not propose to turn back the order of physical events, rather than to violate the more infrangible and irresistible laws of moral progress? Why did they not order the oak back into the acorn, or the bird back into its shell, or the earth itself back into its first geological epoch, rather than to order the enfranchised spirit of the nineteenth century back into the gloom and bondage of the dark ages of the world? Why did they not lift up the wand of their arrogance and audacity towards Arcturus and the Pleiades, and attempt to move round the constellations of the heavens as you would move round the hands on the dial-plate of a clock? Such hallucinations would be at least within the limits of human conception, and would therefore be free from the folly and atheism of attempting to stifle the voice of

slave all his earnings, and all his ability to earn, from birth Il death. And again, I say, is not the whole greater than a part?* Is the destruction of any one man's house by fire a crime? How much greater the crime of preventing millions of men from having a house they can call their own? Is concubinage a crime? In this Union, all the adult portion of more than three millions of people are now forced to live in a state of concubinage. Is it a crime to abandon innocent females to the forced to live in a state of concubinage. Is it a crime to abandon innocent females to the lusts of guilty men, without the slightest pro-tection of law? In this country, a million and a half of females constantly are so abandoned, and the rearing of dark-skinned beauties for the harems of republican sultane in a miles of the harems of republican sultans is a systema-tized and legalized business. Is it a crime to break asunder all the ties of human affection, to tear children from the arms of their parents, to tear children from the arms of their parents, and parents from each other? There is no conjugal or parental or filial affection among more than three millions of people in this land which is sacred from such violation. Is it a crime to let murder and all other offences go unpunished? There is no form of crime which a white man may not commit against a slave with entire impunity, if he will take the precaution to let none but slaves witness it. The darkening of the intellect, the shrouding of a soul in the gloom of ignorance, the forbidding of a spirit which God made in His own image to commune with its Maker, is more than a of a spirit which God made in His own image to commune with its Maker, is more than a common crime—it is sacrilege—it is the sacrilege of sacrileges. It is a crime which no other nation on this earth—civilized, heathen, or barbarian—ever committed to the extent that it is committed here. And yet this locking of the terrelection are repelled. the scommitted here. And yet this locking of the temple of knowledge against a whole race, this drawing of an impenetrable veil between the soul of man and his Maker, this rebellion against all, that God has done to reveal Him-self to His offspring through the works of na-ture and the revelations of His providence, is enacted into laws, guarded by terrible penal-tics and administrated here where the cell there

zars, too, like him of old, saw the handwriting upon the wall, and they knew that, with such a candidate, they were doomed to utter and remorseless defeat before the people. In both Conventions, however, the spirit of slavery was so strong and so badly brave, as to carry the resolutions I am about to read. The Democratic Convention resolved to "-abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for reclaiming fugitive slaves from service or labor included."

And further, they

"Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made."

And the Whig Convention

the growth of body and limbs should be arrested in childhood, and the victims should be left with only infantile powers to conteud with only infantile powers to cold, nakedness, hunger, and all the hosts of cold, nakedness, hunger, and all to consist of every crime. Define any crime, and you will find it to be incorporated in ala-

very, and aggravated by it.

As the complex and infinite meaning of the word God cannot be adequately understood, until you analyze it, and divide and subdivide it, and give to it the thousand names of omnt, and give to it the thousand names of om-nipotence, and omniscience, and omnipresence, of infinite justice, and holiness, and benevo-lence, of all sanctities, and verities, and benig-nities, of all energies and beauties, of all wis-dom and all law; so when you penetrate and lay open the infinite meaning of the word SLA-very, it resolves itself into all crimes and all cruelties, all debasements and all horrors. The telescope of the astronomer resolves the stardust of the universe into refulgent systems that glorify their Maker; the telescope of the mor-alist resolves the Tartarean cloud of slavery into all the impieties and wickednesses that de-

form humanity.

Now, between these two great antagonisms, between God and the Right on one side, and Slavery and the Wrong on the other, these two Baltimore Conventions have chosen the latter. They have said to Evil, be thou my Good. They have voted to annul God's laws. They have resolved that discussions on the great

the Divine government, shall be silenced.

So much for the intrinsic nature of slavery which the Baltimore Conventions have wedded as their bride. Now let us look at some of the collateral wrongs, the self-stultification and atheism, for which slavery in this country is responsible, and which those Conventions, therefore, have sanctioned and ratified, and de-

clared their purpose to continue.

clared their purpose to continue.

When a nation is born into the world, possessing the attributes and prerogatives of nationality, it is the moral duty of existing nations to welcome it into the brotherhood of the human family. Such recognition of a new sovereignty tends to increase commerce, to forefend war, and to diffuse the blessings of knowledge, science, and the arts. It becomes, therefore, a duty. Yet, what is the posture in which this Government stands to Liberia and which this Government stands to Liberia and Hayti? Great Britain, with France, Prussia, gratify a colorophobia, which dreads equity as the hydrophobia does water. Writers on na-tional law call nations a moral entity. We find color in a moral entity, and repudiate its claims. Contrast the alacrity of this Government in recognising slaveholding Texas, with its utter refusal, for a quarter of a century in one case, and for half a century in the other, to recognise the Free Soil Governments of Li-beria and Hayti. This is one of the collateral wrongs growing out of the repugnance of slavery to do justice to the colored man anywhere; and the taint of this moral disease at the South spreads its infection over the North. the South spreads its infection over the North.

Mark a great sign and proof of depravation in the public intellect, originating in the same prolific source of wrong. The blasphemous argument has been put forth, that God foreordained and instituted African slavery amongst us for the ultimate and consequential purpose of carrying civilization and Christianity into Africa. Not only have the logic of the politician and the ethics of the moralist been corrupted into this falsity, but even the divine. rupted into this falsity, but even the divine, with the preservative power of the Gospel of Jesus Christ in his hands, has endeavored to of the currence of 1848 overther hims. The original templation, however, still maked, and acted with increased force. The south stood firm. They were a compact body to a bolish was human freedom. They spoid the humdon to the dislayed was the dislayed would therefore be free from the folly and the present position of a tempth of the constellations of the humdon the hundon to the dislayed was the strength bearing the strike of the humdon the hundon the dislayed hum the strike of the hundon the hundon the dislayed hum the strike of the hundon the hundon the dislayed hum the strike of the hundon the hundon the dislayed hum the strike of the hundon the hundon the dislayed hum the strike of the hundon the hundon the dislayed hum the strike of the hundon the hundon the dislayed hum the strike of the hundon the hundon the dislayed hum the strike of the hundon the hundon the dislayed hum the strike of the hundon the hundon the dislayed humbon the hundon the dislayed humbon the hundon the Jesus Christ in his hands, has endeavored to reconcile our people to the crimes and the curses of slavery by this impious argument. They maintain that God has looked with complacency upon all the atrocities of the African slave trade; that the groans and agonies of the Middle Passage have ascended as a sweet-smelling savor before His throne; that He has seen with approval within the last three cen-

news have been

the Moors. Was that for the sake of carrying Christianity into Africa! In modern times, the same system, with unspeakable aggravations, has been prosecuted by all the commercial nations of Europe and of this continent. From time immemorial, therefore, Africa has been made the hunting ground of the man stealer. For thirty or forty centuries malice and mammon have wreaked their vengeance upon that devoted land. All crimes and calamities—conflagration, postilence, brutality, and have been moured over it in crime. lamities—conflagration, postilence, brutality, and havoc—have been poured over it in crimson floods. To confine our view within the last and havog-nave beautiful and havog-nave have so floods. To confine our view within the last three centuries alone, who can adequately conceive the effects of robbing a continent of forty millions of people in so brief a period, with all the wars, devastations, cruelties, and treacheries, which stand out as the terrific incidents of such a stupendous crime? Nor has this storm of wrath expended itself upon the coasts alone. As I said before, these man-hunting forays and ravages have swept inland for twelve or thirteen hundred miles—further than from the Atlantic to the Mississippi—as far as from the Gulf of Mexico to the great lakes. Such has been the diffusive character of this continent-o'erwhelming crime. And it is in this that we find the cause of Africa's degradation, not the hopes of her redemption. The white man has created the very barbarism which he now impiously uses before Heaven as

white man has created the very barbarism which he now impiously uses before Heaven as an excuse for the crime of creating it. Foreign intercourse engrafted the full-developed vices and crimes of civilization upon that barbarian stock. The sins of the white races created the very necessity for that civilization, which, as they now profanely contend, the further sin of slavery is to supply. The cause of African barbarism was slavery; and, according to the argument, the remedy is slavery. The white man clutches the profits, while he throws off the wickedness upon God. But what kind of a God does he give to the black man, who suffers equally from both disease and remedy?

Mr. MASON. I desire to ask the gentleman difference has gone to the remorseless South.

fers equally from both disease and remedy?

Mr. MASON. I desire to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts a single question. I wish to call his attention to the fact, which I learn from the history of the race, that the three millions of negroes in the United States, who are slaves, are in a better condition, physically and morally, than any three millions of the African race that have existed since we have any authentic accounts of them. I ask the gentlema whether he does not consideer the improve-ment in the moral and physical condition of these negroes sufficient to counterbalance the evils which necessarily grow out of the institu-

tion of slavery?

Mr. MANN. That is a fair question, and I am ready to answer it. According to the laws of population, which govern barbarous nations, Africa has as many inhabitants now, as it would have if the robber had never invaded her domain, and stolen away her children. Among barbarous tribes, the population presses upon the means of subsistence. It tends to increase faster than the means of subsistence increase. Remove a part of the great family from the table whence they are supplied, and their va-cant places will be soon filled by others, according to the laws of natural increase. As to them, the Malthusian theory holds good. Therefore we have not diminished the number of suffering, degraded, and demoralized beings in Africa, by one unit, in consequence of taking a portion of their ancestors from them.

Mr. MASON. What would have been the condition of these three millions of negroes, had not their ancestors been brought to this country? Would they not, by degradation and starvation, have gone out of existence?

Mr. MANN. They would never have come into existence; but their places amongst us would have been occupied by a white population of our own race, or of some race kindred to our own. Other men would have been substituted for them—whites for blacks, freemen

Mr. MASON. Are not our slaves better off, both morally and physically, than any three millions of negroes ever were in Africa?

Mr. MANN. Before the gentleman in tutes a comparison between the moral and physical condition of the black race here and Africa, he must see what has caused their degradation at home. Remember the awful facts that forty millions of the best of themselected men and women—within the last three centuries, have been torn from home, and that these ravages have not been confined to the eastern and western shores, but have pierced inland; so that the country has bled at every pore-at every vital organ-and conceive, mortal imagination can conceive, what effect this of itself must have in making and keeping a people barbarian. And, after all, what has been the social condition of the interior tribes, who have had less communication and been less corrupted by the "lower law" nations? Travellers inform us that, generally speaking, they are a mild, decile, peaceable people—not aggressive and predatory, land-robbing and man-hunting, like the British in India, or ourselves on this continent. They are contented, companionable, home-loving, and unwarlike. Some of the early Christian Fathers, as the gentleman must well know, were Africans and there is every reason to believe that Chris tianity would have spread southward from th Mediterranean into Africa, quite as fast as northward into Europe, and would even have encountered less opposition from the stern and unyielding nature of the people, but for the de-moralizing elements injected through every vein and artery of their system by the stronger

ations of the earth. Mr. MASON. I think the gentleman might give many other reasons than the one which he has named, why the Africans have not become more civilized. I think he might find reasons for it in the history of that race for the last thousand years, and in the history of the missionaries who have gone amongst them. The Catholics have been there for several hundred years, and have established churches, but have always abandoned them; although have always abandoned them; although I see by the last reports that they are trying it again. I think the gentleman could find a reason for it in the nature of the black man, as made by his Creator. He is not capable or susceptible of any of these qualifications in any other state than in a state of slavery. The three millions who have been reduced to slavery in this country have been placed in a better condition than any of the race have been known to exist in. The gentleman admits that fact.

fact.
Mr. MANN. Has the gentleman read Dr. Mr. MASON. I have read some extracts from Dr. Shaw's Travels.
Mr. MANN. Dr. Shaw relates the manner

in which the western Moors of Africa had traded, "from time immemorial," as he says, with the native tribes on the banks of the Niger, without ever having violated the charter which prescribed the mode of traffic:

"At a certain time of the year," says Dr. Shaw, "they [the Moors] make this journey in a numerous caravan, carrying along with them corel and glass beads, bracelets of horn, knives, seissors, and such like trinkets. When they arrive at the place appointed, which is on such a day of the moon, they find in

Now, contrast this picture with the honesty of the black men in this country, or of the white men either. Contrast it with the fact of our infinite mercantile frauds, from the forgery of custom-house invoices, through adulteration and false weights and false measures, down to the shower of lies which is so often rained upon his goods by the last retailer, affirming them to be what he knows they are not, and make your own comparisons as to what the race is here, and what it might have been, but for man-stealing, there.

nan-stealing, there.
Mr. MASON. The gentleman

been charged upon any of the bloody gods of all their pantheons. The very hypothesis is founded on an inversion of history, and it presupposes for its conception a perversion of the human intellect.

The system of enslaving Africans was commenced in ancient times by the Egyptians and the Arabs, and carried on in later periods by the Moors. Was that for the sake of carrying Christianity into Africa! In modern times, the hope of making them slaveholding also; that it has attempted to rob Spain of Cuba, the same system, with unspeakable aggravation and style of civilization which it is proposed to offer her as an example, and I had shown how improve that three millions of human beings in ruthless bondage; that the spirit which governs the country has lately annexed slaveholding slow centuries of agony and crime, would seed her such a civilization by such messengers! I have only to add, that before I would accept the hope of making them slaveholding also; that it has attempted to rob Spain of Cuba, the same system, with unspeakable aggravation and Christianity it is which our example proffers them. The most conspicuous features in fers them. The most conspicuous features in the civilization of this country are, that it holds to the All-powerful, such a tardy, cruel, circuitous method of effecting her regeneration; and which, after waiting through slow centuries of agony and crime, would seed her such a civilization by such messengers! I have only to add, that before I would accept any such theology as this, I would seek my creed among the old mythologies of the hea-ther the provinces in the civilization of this country has lately annexed slaveholding that the such a civilization which it is proposed to offer her as an example, and I had shown how imprive the as an example, and I had shown how imprive the as an example, and I had shown how imprive the as an example, and I had shown how imprive the as an example, and I had shown how imprive the tothe helds to the All-powerful, such as a carry proposed to seatures in let us see what kind and style of civilization and Christianity it is which our example profers them. The most conspicuous features in the civilization of this country are, that it holds more than three millions of human beings in ruthless bondage; that the spirit which governs the country has lately annexed slaveholding Texas, because it was slaveholding; that it has despoiled Mexico of her richest provinces, in the hope of making them slaveholding also; that it has attempted to rob Spain of Cuba, and still means to do it; that two millions of our white children are growing up without schools; that intemperance is a common vice schools; that intemperance is a common vice among the people, and not an uncommon one among rulers; and that, in our cities, the rich and the strong live upon the poor and the weak, almost as much as in the waters on which they are situated the weak, almost as much as in the waters on which they are situated, the great fishes eat up the little ones. When some one asked John Jacob Astor how so many men found business in the city of New York, his reply was, "They cheats one another, and they calls that business." The wealthy have more houses than they can live in, the costliest furniture, ward-robes equipment libraries and all that art or

robes, equipages, libraries, and all that art or nature can produce; while thousands of the children of the same Heavenly Father, around them, are houseless and shelterless, naked and hungry. Such is the type of the civilization which our example proffers to Africa.

And how do our "lower law" apologists for slavery dispose of the American coastwise slave trade among the facts of their impious argument? In 1820, Virginia had a slave population 425,153. According to the ratio of population 423,153. According to the ratio of increase in the whole slave population of the United States, her slaves, in 1850, should have amounted to 800,000. But the actual number was only 472,528; that is, more than 300,000

difference has gone to the remorseless South. And doubtless, in most of these cases, members of families have been torn asunder woman, parents from children.

The same slave trade is carried on from

North Carolina. The slaves are borne from the less rigorous bondage of the Northern slave States, to a more unrelenting prison-house. Is this also in furtherance of God's gracious purpose of spreading Christianity and civilization over Africa?

Our Christianity secures the Trial by Jury and the Great Writ of Freedom, to ourselves, but disfranchises and outlaws, and puts beyond the pale of human sympathy, an entire race of a different color. But when have we sent to Africa a colony of Americans to teach them the arts? When a Las Casas to teach them Christianity? The missionaries we have sent them have been rum and fire-arms. The arts we have been rum and fire-arms. The arts we have taught them have been those of treachery and man stealing. In what we took, and in what we gave, we inflicted upon them a double curse. And yet Doctors of Divinity and political aspirants dare tell us that God looked down through the vista of the ages, and, seeing this frightful form of civilization afar off, with all its attendant ministers of vengance and were and death hade the gory geance, and woe, and death, bade the gory lemon advance!

Mr. POLK, (interrupting.) I ask the gentle man from Massachusetts to paint me the condition of the black race in the non-slaveholding

dition of the black race in the non-slaveholding States.

Mr. MANN. At the proper time I will attend to that subject. It does not belong to my present course of argument.

Mr. POLK. I insist upon it now, sir.
[Loud cries of "Order!" "Order!"]

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman will show me what right he has to insist upon it, I will obey him; but not until he does.

Mr. POLK. I consider the attack which the gentleman is making upon the South as: he gentleman is making upon the South unworthy of a member upon this floor.

[Renewed cries of "Order!"]

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Tennessee must not, in the first place, forbid our dis-

assing the subject of slavery
Mr. POLK. I forbid nothing but slanders Ipon the institutions of the South.
[Shouts of "Order!"]
Mr. MANN. And then, when we get

chance to discuss it, undertake to determine upon what topics discussion shall be had. Mr. POLK. I say that a gentleman upo this floor has no right to perpetrate such vile slanders upon the South, when he does not hold himself personally responsible-[Loud shouts of "Order!"]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee is out of order, and must take his

Mr. HARRIS, of Alabama. I rise to a que tion of order, and I wish to have the questio don or order, and I wish to have the question decided. The gentleman from Massachusetts has now been, for the last three quarters of an hour, assailing the established institutions of one half of this Union—existing institutions, existing under the Constitution of the United States. I ask if that he is order? I sell be to order upon the ground that it is not in order and I want the question decided by the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that

the latitude of debate upon these bills is very great, and it is very difficult indeed—
Mr. POLK, (interrupting.) I would ask the Chair one other question. Is it right that the gentleman from Massachusetts should assail an institution of the South, with which we are its character, when he does not hold his responsible for his insults?

Mr. FOWLER. I rise to another q

of order. My question of order is this, that when the gentleman from Massachusetts is using his privilege, he shall be allowed to go on, and that this House shall sustain the Chair allowing him to go forward with his remarks. The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Mann] will proceed. Mr. POLK. He has no right to state false-

hoods about one-half of the nation——
[Shouts of "Order!"]
Mr. MEADE. I call for the reading of the

31st rule.
Mr. JOHN W. HOWE. I call for the reading of the two platforms. [Great Laughter.]
The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has decided

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has decided that the gentleman from Massachusetts is in order, and he will proceed.

Mr. MEADE. The 31st rule prohibits all discussion of this question in this House, except upon a proposition to which it is germane. I ask for the reading of that rule.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has already decided that the gertleman form.

decided that the gentleman from Massachusetts is not out of order, in pursuing this course of remark. If that decision is not satisfactory, the Chair trusts some gentleman will appeal from it.

Mr. HARRIS, of Alabams. I appeal from that decision.
Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. Very well. Let

us try it on the question of order presented by those who have been in the habit of dragging every possible question into debate here. We will see whether there are not other places in

this country besides Tennessee—other parts of the Union besides the South.

Mr. POLK. I take that responsibility, and appeal from the decision of the Chair. I hold the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CAMPBELL] equally responsible; and I pronounce him the same vile slanderer as the gentleman from Massachusetts, who makes these charges. [Cries of "Order!"] The 31st rule was then read by the Clerk as

Speaker, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality."

Mr. MANN continued: Mr. Chairman, for myself, I do not regret this interruption. But I did not think it possible, even after the Baltimore edict had gone forth, even after a Senator had been silenced at the other end of the Capitol, [Mr. Sunner,] and also a Representative on this floor, [Mr. CLEVELAND,] because they proposed to speak on the subject of slaverry—I did not think it possible, when I was in the legitimate course of making a speech, and was rightfully entitled to the floor, and was in order, that a dozen men should start up here, so hostile to hearing the words of truth and soberness, when spoken in relation to the insti-

then. In this hideous doctrine, which slavery has now forced upon that public intellect which it had before deprayed, there is material sufficient for eight anti "Bridgewater Treatises," all dis-proving the wisdom, the power, and the goodness of God.

Another obvious consequence of the exist-ence of slavery in this country, has been the criminal remissness of the Government in sup-pressing the slave trade on the coast of Africa. We have refused to enter into treaties with European Governments to secure so desirable an end; and authentic documents, developing the horrors of this traffic, and proving American-built merchant ships to be engaged in it, have laid on the files of the State Department for years, and through whole Presidential terms, unnoticed. On such an appalling crime as this, whose suppression has been within our reach, the national conscience has been benumbed into torpidity and paralysis, by the ex-

tener of slavery amongst us.

Look at another instance in which slavery has deprayed the popular sentiment of the country. Under the generous and chivalric lead of Mr. Clay, with what enthusiasm did we hail the birth of the South American Republics! What hosannas did we shout forth for the emancipation of Greece! How deep the sigh of the nation's heart when Poland the sign of the nation's heart when Foliand struggled in her death-agony and breathed her last! Even so late as 1848, this Congress sent resolutions congratulating France on her Magna Charta of "liberty, equality, and fraternity." In one of the European revolutions of that year, on the banks of the Danube, a young man sprang, at a single bound, from comparative obscurity to universal fame. His heroism organized armies. His genius created resources. He abolished the factitious order of nobility, but his exalted soul poured the celestial ichor of the gods through ten millions of peasanthearts, and made them truly noble. Though weak in all but the energies of the soul, yet it took two mighty empires to break down his power. When he sought refuge in Turkey, the sympathies of the civilized world attended his exile. He was invited to our shores. He came, and spoke as man never before spake It was Byron's wish that he could condense al the raging elements of his soul

"into one word."
And that one word were lightning."

Kossuth found what Byron in vain prayed fo for all his words were lightning; not bolts, but lambent flame, which he poured into men hearts—not to kill, but to animate with a more exalted and a diviner life. In cities where the vast population went forth to hail him, in aca demic halls, where the cultivation of eloquenc and knowledge is made the business of life; in those great gathering places, where the rivers of people have their confluence, he was addressed by the most eloquent men whom this nation of orators could select. More than five hunof orators could select. More than five hundred of our selectest speakers spoke speeches before him which they had laboriously prepared from history and embellished from the poets, with severe toil, by the long-trimmed lamp. Save in two or three peculiar cases, his unprepared and improvised replies, in eloquence, in pathos, in dignity, in exalted sentiment, excelled them all. For their most profound philosophy he gave them deeper generalizations; he phy, he gave them deeper generalizations; he out-circuited their widest ranges of thought and in the whole sweep of the horizon reveal glories they had never seen; and while they checked their ambitious flight beneath the sun checked their ambitious flight beneath the sun, he soared into the empyrean, and brought down, for the guidance of men's hearts and deeds, the holy light that shines from the face of God. Though all their splendors were gathered to a focal point, they were outshone by his effulgence. His immortal theme was Liberty gence. His immortal theme was Liberty-liberty for the nations, liberty for the people Once that word was enough to electrify men's hearts, aye, to make the stones in the streets cry out for joy. But, by the compromise and this infernal Slave Law, and the people had been demoralized; their sentiments had been debauched. To thousands and hun-dreds of thousands the cry of the rights of man had become an odious cry. To hail liberty in the East, while we were propagating slavery in the West; to receive with honors a fugitive from Austrian bondage, while our hands were thrusting back fugitives into a tenfold direr bondage at the South, were contradictions so palpable and flagrant that even partisan blind-ness could not but see them. Kossuth owed labor and service to Francis Joseph of Austria, just as much as Thomas Sims owed it to John Potter of Georgia. Why should the one be cheered and the other chained? Why should the Mississippi bring Kossuth here for freedom, and the Acorn carry Sims back to bondage? Kossuth had committed treason, ten thousand times over, against the House of Hapsburg. Why should he be sheltered in our arms from the penalties of treason, while the Government here sets all the foul ministers of the law to make constructive treasons for the punishment of innocent men? Kossuth had rebelled against Austria, and had caused the death of tens of thousands of her subjects. just as much as Thomas Sims owed it to John belled against Austria, and had caused the death of tens of thousands of her subjects. Why should he be screened behind a rampart of American hearts, while those who killed Gorsuch, under the law of self-preservation, and in defence of life, liberty, and home, should be in defence of life, liberty, and home, should be ignominiously hung on the gallows? These were questions that no deafness could avoid hearing, and, when heard, no sophistry could answer. Freedom is one, slavery is its antipode, and therefore the protection of the fugitive Kossuth and the surrender of the fugitive slave could never be reconciled. Hence it was that, in public assemblies, among public men, throughout the newspaper press, wherever the spirit of slavery predominated, there Kossuth was denounced. I say, among public men. Accuracy directs me to add, that, among our public men, there were a few honorable exceptions, of which Mr. Webster was one. But, as to the newspapers, if you saw one to-day, filled

I have said that one of the collateral conse-

ment. When, before, in the history of the world, has it ever happened that the leading men of a Republic, and the leading organs of public sentiment supported by their wealth, have become abettors and champions of slavery? Yet such is the morally hideous spectacle our country correction.

such is the morally hideous spectacle our country now exhibits.

When, before, in the history of the world, have the most influential minds in the community labored and striven to blot out, theoretically and practically, the ineffaceable distinction between a man and a brute, between a human soul and an inanimate chattel, to plant and enroot in our civil polity a vast, expanding system, in which conscience, reason, the capaand enroot in our civil polity a vast, expanding system, in which conscience, reason, the capacities of religion, and the inborn convictions of accountability and immortality are made subservient and secondary to bones and muscles, and put upon auction blocks as incidents to the body that perisheth? When, before, in all our history, have men of eloquence and power ever traversed the country, and scattered letters and speeches, like the flakes of a snow-storm, to subdue and harmonize the public mind to such stupendous wrongs? When, before, since the May-Flower crossed the ocean with her precious burden, has any one miniswith her precious burden, has any one minister of the Puritan stock ever dared or ever desired to put on priestly robes and enter the house of God, to defend slavery, or to palliate it? Sir, such things were never known before It is a new spectacle for men and angels. It must give a new joy in the world of darkness.

Another collateral effect which slavery has produced, is the promulgation from the Halls of Congress, and also from—what, in such cases, is not the care, but the care dark left the care of t

is not the sacred, but the profane desk—that there is no "Higher Law" than the Constitution, or than any interpretation which any corrupt Congress may put upon it. Such a doc-trine is nothing less than palpable and flagrant atheism. If I am bound to obey any human law or Constitution, as my paramount rule of duty, thenceforth that rule becomes my supreme arbiter, judge, and god; and I am compelled, by logical necessity, to abjure, renounce, and depose all others. There cannot be two sudepose all others. There cannot be two su-preme rules of right. If I acknowledge my-self bound by the divine law, and that comes in conflict with the human law, then I must disobey the latter But if the human law be disobey the latter. But if the human law be the Higher Law, and if it conflicts with God's law, then I am bound to disobey the law of God. If the Constitution be the "Higher Law," then we, on taking our seats in this House, and all magistrates and legislators, when entering upon the duties of their respective offices, ought not to take an oath before God to support the Constitution, but ought to swear by the Constitution to support that first, and God afterwards; provided it is convenient. I say, then, that this doctrine—which is one of the offshoots of slavery—that there is no higher law than the law of the State, is palpable and practhan the law of the State, is palpable and practical atheism. And yet it is perfectly well known to all who hear me, and to all who frequent the purilieus of Congress, that there is no butt of ridicule so common here, nothing which so readily and so frequently raises the "loud laugh that speaks the vacant mind," as a fling

or jeer at the "higher law."
Sir, it is of fearful omen, when the laws of sir, it is of fearul omen, when the laws of men are made, even in theory, to take precedence and override the laws of God. And the last aggravation is added to this iniquity, when the politician disguises himself beneath the garb of a priest, and cloaks his wickedness under the show of religion.

No person feels a profounder reverence, or would appear a single property to the state of the sta

would pay a sincerer homage to a godly, sin-avoiding, sin-exposing priesthood, than myself. But I have no adequate words to express my abhorrence for the clerical hypocrite, with whom religion is neither a sanctification of the soul, nor a purification of the body, but only a kind of policy of insurance against the retribu-tion in another world for sins committed in this, accompanied all the while by knavish tricks on the part of the insured to cheat the Divine Insurer out of his premium.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I ask the gentleman

rom Massachusetts whether it is possible that the higher law of God can come in conflict with the Constitution?

Mr. MANN. I think it would be better to

ask whether the Constitution comes in conflict with the higher law.
Mr. SUTHERLAND. I ask the gentleman if every American citizen does not obey the higher law of God when he obeys every part of come from discussing these immaterial abstrac-tions? Is not the spirit of the Constitution in accordance with the higher law? Can you point to a clause in the Constitution which, when fulfilling to the best of my ability, would

when fulfilling to the best of my ability, would make me violate the higher law of God?

Mr. MANN. That is not to the point.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. It is the very point.

You and others—I say it with all possible respect—disturb the harmony of this House and the country by trying to get up issues upon abstract questions of morality, which have nothing whatever to do with the proceedings of this House, or with correct public sentiment. If I should undertake to make an issue between you and me upon the subject of slavery, it would be wrong. Yet you get up here and atwould be wrong. Yet you get up here and at-tempt to make this issue before the country. You get up an issue upon an immaterial ques-tion of morality, which simply tends to excite

men without any practical benefit.

Mr. MANN: I hope the gentleman will not interrupt me further. His argument would have answered just as well in the time of Herod, the Tetrarch, when he issued the order for the murder of all the children under two years of age. The murderers doubtless got tendollar commissioner fees for the deed. So those who massacred thirty-six thousand Protestants. on St. Bartholomew's day, at the ringing of a signal-bell, went by the "Higher Law" of the Pope, or of his vice-gerent, the King; and had not they their "Union" to save by it? And our Pilgrim Fathers were driven into exile by the "Higher Law" of a hierarchical Parliament and said said and the said as it is a said to the said as it is a said to the said as it is a said to the said to the

the "Higher Law" of a hierarchical Parliament. And so if you admit this doctrine, there is no enormity, actual or conceivable, which may not be perpetrated and justified under it.

The gentleman says I am discussing "immaterial abstractions," and raising issues that have no practical bearing. Is the Fugitive Slave Law an "immaterial abstraction?" a law which violates both the divine law and the Constitution of the country. Ask the free man, Gibson, who was sent into bondage under it when as much entitled to his liberty as you or I, whether that law has not some bearing on a

Accuracy directs me to add that, among our public men, there were a few honorable exceptions, of which Mr. Webeter was one. But, as to the newspapers, if you saw one to day, filled with the veriest servility towards the slave power, you might be sure that it would revile and defame Kossuth to morrow. Or, if you saw one column recking with abuse of Kossuth, you would be sure to find a pro-slavery prean in the next. Even at the door of this House, after Kossuth had been invited to the Capitol, he was stopped and insulted. Some of the more simple once awowed their reasons. They said, if we sympathize with the oppressed in the persons of three millions of Africans. Compare the triumphal "Progress" of Kossuth through the free States, such as no Roman consul, returning from foreign conquests and laden with spoils, ever knew, with the feebble, and gradged, and stinted honors paid him in the land of bondage awoned their such and the contrast. Almost without exception, the Northern opponents of Kossuth were sympathizer with Southern slavery, and therefore with Francis Joseph and Nicholas.

The person of this truly noble Hungarian has departed from our shores; but he has left a spirit behind him that will never die. He has scattered seeds of liberty and truth, whose flowers and frame the seeds of liberty and truth, whose flowers and frame the seeds of liberty and truth, whose flowers and from the seed of the contrast. Almost without exception, the Kotshin the land of bondage and pending the seed of the contrast of the

gospel of freedom, they were forced to preach the doctrine of abject submission to ungodly laws; for the heads they belonged to were decapitated and borne on soldiers' pikes through the streets of cities, and hung up to fester and rot at all the city gates. I could occupy the day with the recital of instances, where the purest innocence and the noblest virtues fell a sacrifice to a forced and arbitrary construction of the law of treason. Having lately looked through those English cases, I now declare that they were not one whit a greater outrage upon the English law, than year outrage that they were not one whit a greater outrage upon the English law, than year outrage of the globe where she can set her foot.

And now, notwithstanding the infinite evil and wrong of slavery, intrinsic in it, and inseparable from it; notwithstanding the virus with which it poisons all our free institutions—the exclusion of independent communities from the brotherhood of the Union; its hardening the nation's heart against all people struggling for liberty; its atheist-making; its attempt to transfer the whole false English code of high the republican sentiment, and the moral sentiment of this country—netwitheter. through those English cases, I now declare that they were not one whit a greater outrage upon the English law, than was Judge Kane's charge to the grand jury in the Christiana cases. Both had in view the same object, to put down agitation for freedom, and Lord Jeffries's expositions were as plausible as Judge Kane's

Kane's.

To exclude all possibility of constructive treason, under our Constitution, its framers defined that offence in the following words: "Treason against the United States shall cor

NLY in levying war against them; or in adhering their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Judge Kane says, that whatever would make a man an accessory to the crime, in any other felony, makes him a principal in this; when the very intent of the new definition, in our Constitution, was so far to abrogate the English law. The emphatic word only, in our definition, expressly excludes the accessory. It is only the man who levies the war, or the man who adheres to the enemies of the country, who is, or, under our Constitution, can be a traitor. The other interpretation opens the door to all the constructive treasons known to the worst days of English judicial tyranny—the very door which the framers of our Constitution intended to lock and double-lock and fasten impregnably.

And again: The doctrine of accessories and

the relation of accessories to principals, was a part of the English common law. That common law these United States never adopted, s has been decided again and again, herefore there can be no accessories on, by construction.

And besides all this, the seventh section of

the Fugitive Slave Law provides a penalty for the Fugitive Slave Law provides a penalty for every act which a man can commit in assisting the escape of a slave; so that, if any such act were treason before, it is no longer so; for no legal principle is better settled than that when a subsequent statute reduces the penalty provi-ded in a previous one, the previous act is so far repealed, even without any repealing words. On any ground, therefore, the charge of Judge law whose inherent atrocity he sought to aggravate.

A similar attempt to create constructive treason was made in the Syracuse cases; but the air of Western New York being more electric with freedom, had a salutary effect upon the health of the Court. Would to Heaven that these healthful breezes of the country could reach and sweep away the judicial miasma that stagnates upon our Atlantic cities.

The district attorney at Syracuse, having rendered himself obnoxious by the inordinate

rendered nimeer obnoxious by the inordinate zeal with which he pursued the suspected in the rescue cases at that city, I was glad to see it stated in the newspapers that the ladies of the place had a meeting, and sent him a present of thirty pieces of silver. They were three-

leged fugitive in that case, reached her Majesty's dominions, he put the irons with which he had been "dressed" into a nice box, and sent them to President Fillmore. When the signer of the Fugitive Slave Law unboxed these irons, and unwrapped them, and first took in the full significance of their meaning, it must have presented a scene worthy the highest art of the historic painter! I trust it so happened that they were received and opened at a Cabinate received.

net meeting!
And under this prolific head of the collate ral consequences of slavery, I say again, and finally, where else, since the light of the Christian era first dawned upon the world, has it ever been known that the leading men of a young Republic espoused the side of slavery? It is unnatural as parricide. Look at the Republics of Switzerland, or at the States General of Holland. Look at France at the period of the great Revolution, when in her maddened throes for liberty, after fifteen centuries of oppression, one of her first acts was the recognition of the natural and universal freedom of man. Look at the South American Republics, composed as they mainly were of Catholics, who for ages had been inured to bodily and mental thraidom, and amongst whom slavery was an existing institution, as it was here when our Declaration of Independence was promulgated, yet by a noble act of moral they cast the incubus away. Yes, I repeat ours is the first Republic since Christ died for men, whose leaders have disowned and deserted the principles of their Government, and become the willing champions of the most renorseless of despotisms.

Sir, I may as well remark here as anywhere

Sir, I may as well remark here as anywhere, in order to make any honest misconstruction of my views impossible, that when I speak of the all-comprehending wickeness of slavery—when I say that it is in relation to the wrongs and crimes of men—what the Primum Mobile was in the ancient systems of astronomy—an all-encircling and all-upholding concave, within which every wrong and every crime has its natural home—when I affirm this, I affirm it natural home—when I affirm this, I affirm it of the system or institution of slavery. And to this I wish to add—what all history proves—that good men may be implicated in a bad system—as in the English hierarchy, which I regard as a vicious system of church government; and yet how many super-cultimently great, and good, and plous men it has produced; or, as in the Catholic religion, which I believe to be an untrue form of Christianity, and rest in a position have there here brighter.

try, and for the tribunal of history, on this subievt. Free-Soilers are charged with interfering
with slavery within the jurisdiction of the
States where it is. This allegation is wholly
unfounded. Our whole effort has been simply to keep it within the jurisdiction of the
States where it is. We would not have it protransferance for the country, and the trial of a free man is free man is taken away, not
warrant. A claimant demands a human being
presumptively free as his slave, and that mere
demand is made to cancel the presumption of
freedom and self-fownership, to take him away
ply to keep it within the jurisdiction of the
States where it is. We would not have it protransferance for the country in the trial of a free man is taken away, not
by a court and jury, but by a complaint and
warrant. A claimant demands a human being
presumptively free as his slave, and that mere
demand is made to cancel the presumption of
freedom and self-fownership, to take him away
and to a free man is taken away, not
warrant. A claimant demands a human being
presumptively free as his slave, and that mere
demand is made to cancel the presumption of
freedom and self-fownership, to take him away
and the trial of a free man is taken away, not
warrant. A claimant demands a human being
presumptively free as his slave, and that mere
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from a free man is taken away, not
warrant. A claimant demands a human being
presumptively free as his slave, and that mere
demand is made to cancel the presumption of
freedom and self-fownership, to take him away
from a free man is taken away.

* What is the following ming at the Angeleit atheism:

"When nothing else will answer, they invoke religion, and speak of a higher law. Gentlemen, this North mountain is high, the Blue Ridge higher still, the Allegany higher than either, and yet this higher law ranges further than an eagle's flight above the highest peaks of the Allegany. [Laughtee.] No common major and discern it, no conscience not trans-

were coincident with the divine. That identical principle in our nature, which makes us true to the will of God, makes us also true to all the just commands of men.*

Another consequence of most evil portent has grown out of the late political enthusiasm for slavery: I mean a false interpretation of the law of treason. Sir, you know, and we all know, that under the bloody reigns of British tyrants, treason by construction was the great engine of political and personal vengeance. Under the old doctrine of constructive treason, if living lips dared to preach the gospel of freedom, they were forced to preach the doctrine of abject submission to ungodly laws; for the heads they belonged to were decapitated and borne on soldiers' pikes through

of the republican sentiment, and the moral sentiment of this country—notwithstanding all this, the Baltimore Conventions decree that the subject of slavery shall be agitated among us no more forever.

Look at the comprehensiveness of this inter-

dict. It embraces all subjects. It forbids the political economist from discussing the relative productiveness of free and slave labor. It forbids the educationist from demonstrating that a slaveholding people must always, from the a slaveholding people must always, from the necessity of the case, be an ignorant people—a people divided not only into castes of wealth, but into castes of intelligence. It forbids genius from presenting Truth in the glowing similitudes of Fiction; and that divine-hearted woman, the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is under the Baltimore ban. It forbids the poet, whose lips from olden days have been touched as with live coals from off the heavenly altar—from ever again kindling the hearts of mankind with a divine enthusiasm for liberty. It strikes out all the leading chapters from the book of the moralist. It puts its seal upon the lips of the minister of Christ, when he would declare the whole counsel of God, and forbids him ever again to preach from the text, "Whatsoever ye would that men should text, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." All worldly prosperity, education, genius, morality, religion, truth—are struck out by these Baltimore Conventions in their maniacal partisan-

ship.
The noblest men whom God has ever sent into the world—patriots, reformers, philanthro-pists, apostles, and Jesus Christ himself—are on the side of freedom. Tyrants, usurpers, traitors, men-stealers, the wholesale murderers and robbers of nations, are on the side of slavery The Baltimore Conventions enlist under the banners of the latter. They affiliate with the House of Hapsburg, and with Nicholas; with the King of Naples, and with the "Prince President" of France. One might almost suppose they had plagiarized their resolves from the Paris Moniteur, where that ape who mimics the imperial grandeur he cannot com-prehend, records his tyrannical decrees against edom of speech. Louis Napoleon de free discussion out of existence in France. Six hundred men at Baltimore decreed the same thing for this country. The ape succeeded And how are these resolves to be construed

provided new questions respecting slavery arise, or questions already started are precipitated upon us? Should an attempt to annex Cuba, in order still further to aggrandize the Slave Power, be made—and if General Pierce should be elected such attempt doubtless will be made—or should a new slave State, with a later Constitution force California and productions. slave Constitution, from California, apply for admission—or should Mexico be again dismembered to form new slave territory and new slave States—in the occurrence of these events, or of either of them, how are these Baltimore rescent pieces, however—ninety cents in the whole! The ancient Judas got larger pieces. Such, however, is now the rivalry to fill his place, that the competitors must content themselves with smaller coin. subjects, but all time; and enslave our chil

ren as well as ourselves.

I have exposed the character and extent of hose resolutions. Let me now expose their motive. I charge upon those Conventions the base motive of attempting to silence discussion by force—as in this House and in the Senate, the same spirit once rejected petitions, and would now silence debate—because they are conscious they cannot meet it by argument. The Fugitive Slave Law, for instance, is assailed by the jurist, because it is unconstitu-tional; by the patriot, because it disgraces the country in the eyes of the civilized world; by the religious man, because it is unchristian and by every one who has the sentiment of humanity in his bosom, for its unheard-of cruelty. The upholders of that law can answer

no one of these arraignments. Their only resource, therefore, is the dastardly denial of discussion and free speech—like Louis Napoeon, who having no possibility of reply to the accusations of treachery, perjury, and usurpa-tion, forbids the accusations to be made. Among all our constitutional judges, and among all those mock judges called Commissioners, here is not one who has met the argumen against the constitutionality of this law. They intrench themselves behind a feeble rampart f precedents as their only defence. Judge Noggins decides it to be constitutional, because Judge Scroggins has decided it to be so. And when we look back to Judge Scroggins for light, we find he decided it to be constitutional, because Judge Spriggins had held it to be so. Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, whom I regard as one of the ablest judges who ever administered the common law, anywhere, virtually admitted, in the Sims case, that if the quesion of the constitutionality of this law were

new one, the affirmative could not be sustained I repeat, then, it is a dastardly order to keep silence, because they cannot meet discus Necessity is their only defence, "—— and with necessity,
The tyrant's plea, excuse their devilish deed." Let me state, in a few simple propositions, the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, which has been so much elaborated else-

where:
Excepting the Army and Navy, the Constitution of the United States declares that "no person shall * * be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."
It also declares that, "in suits at common law, where the relationship. where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall

believe to be an untrue form of Christianity, and yet in no religion have there been brighter examples of purity and beneficence. In parting to overcome the moral wrongs and errors into which a man has been born, the moral sentiments, like the intellect, grow heroic as they become victorious, and in their noble strivings they reach a sublimity of virtue proportioned to the depths of vice from which they sprang. But this does not prevent bad systems from producing their natural fruits on the mass of men.

And now, having shown what a mighty wrong slavery is, in and of itself; having shown what collateral debasement, cruelty, and practical atheism, it generates and diffuses, let me ask, if the political Free Soil party do not go to the uttermost verge that patriot, moralist, or of the uttermost verge that patriot, moralist, or of a free man is taken away, not by a court and jury. The prima facie evidence that a man is free, entitles him to the tribunal and the trial of a free man is taken away, not by a court and jury, but by a complaint and warrant. A claimant demands a human being pwith slavery within the jurisdiction of the States where it is. This allegation is wholly unfounded. Our whole effort has been simply to keep it within the jurisdiction of the states where it is, the proportion of the states where it is, the proportion of the states where it is, the proportion of the states where it is. This allegation is wholly unfounded. Our whole effort has been simply to keep it within the jurisdiction of the states where it is, the proportion of the states where it is, the proportion of the states where it is the proportion of the states where it is the proportion of the states where it is. This allegation is wholly and the trial of a free man is taken away, not by a court and jury, but by a complaint and warrant. A claimant demands a human being presumptively free as his slave, and that mere demand is made to cancel the presumption of freedom and self-ownership, to take him away from a freedom and self-ownershi of a free man. But under this Fugitive Slave Law, a man's prima facie right to the tribunal and the trial of a free man is taken away, not states where it is. We would not have it profane free territory. We would not allow it to double its present domain; we would not see it blast with nameless and innumerable woes, two-thirds of our territorial area on the Pacific coast, as it already has two-thirds on the Atlantic. This is all we have done. And, to the

*What is the following fling at the "Higher Law," but explicit atheism:

"When nothing else will answer, they invoke religion, and speak of a higher law. Gentlemen, this right of a freeman, by depriving him of a freeman's tribunal and trial. For him, and for his case, you abolished the trial by jury. And man's tribunal and trial. For him, and for his case, you abolished the trial by jury. And if, by virtue of such complaint and warrant, you can deprive any person, in any free State, of a trial by jury, you can by the same rule deprive all the men in all the free States of this trial—that is, you can abolish that trial for all this class of cases; and then, by equivalent legislation, you can abolish it in all cases what

I know it is said, that if the doctrine of the "Hi gher Law" is admitted, all laws will be set at naught, and civil Government be overthrown. All history refutes this; for, of all the men who have ever lived, those who contend for the higher law of God have universally been the most faithful and obedient, when human laws were coincident with the divine. That identical principle in our pature which makes us for comfortable room, that too, will soon be [REMAINDER NEXT WEEK.] ÆDLIAN PIANO FORTES.

ALLETT, DAVIS, & CO., the long established and celebrated Piano Forte Manufasturers of Boston, in order the better to accommodate their Southern and Western outsomers, have recently opened ware rooms at No. 297 Breadway, New York, where a large and full supply of their superior instruments, both with and without Coleman's celebrated Edinian accompaniment, may always be found. The Eolian, by the skill and improvement of Messrs. H., D., & Co., has been divested of the harsh seraphine tone, and the pure pipe or flute tone substituted, giving to it all the awestness and beauty of the parior organ. Their Planos have been too long and favorably known to need commendation—and when nuited to their Æolian, no sweeter music can be found. Every instrument warranted to give satisfaction, or the whole of the purchase money will be returned, with cost of transportation.

GOULD & BERRY, Sole Agents, 297 Broadway, New York.

N. B. Messrs G. & B. have the best catalogue of sheet

N. B. Mesers G. & B. have the best catalogue of sheet music and musical instruction books to be found in the United States. Liberal discounts made to the trade. Aug. 20.

Edited by Charles A. Dana

Edited by Charles A. Dana.

This periodical, published from the first of July semiannothly, will contain views of the most remarkable
eities, public edifices, and natural roenes, in every zone, and
on every continent; accompanied by letter press descriptions, which, white conveying the most accurate and trustworthy information, will seek to clothe the dry details of
facts and figures with something of the vitality of nature,
and toenable the reader, while he observes the historical and
political phenomena to gain some insight into the causes
from which they apring. Extensive and costly preparations
have been made to present in it the fullest collection of
views, not only from every section of the United States,
but from all parts of the Continent. For above a year past,
artists have been engaged in exploring the most romantic
regions of this country, Canada, and Central America, for
the special benefit of this work and its readers, and the engravers are now occupied on above a hundred views of North
American cenery alone, which in due time will be laid betore ear subscribers, in addition to other engravings of European, Asiatic. African, and Australian, cities and landcapes, illustrated by animated and interesting articles from
the most popular writers. Twelve numbers will compose
a volume. Each number will contain four steel engravings,
executed in a high style of art, with about twenty pages of
letter-press.

We put the work at the low price of §3 the semi-annual
volume, or 25 cents for a single number. All subscribers
paying for vol. 1 in advance, will be entitled to receive, as a

We put the work at the low price of \$3 the semi-annual volume, or 25 cents for a single number. All subscribers paying for vol. 1 in advance, will be entitled to receive, as a premium, the superb plate, engraved on steel, size imperial folio, "Jack in Office," after the celebrated picture of F. Landseer, engraved by G. Metzeroth.

The publisher will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmaters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circuisting the Universum. He will also supply clubs of two persons at \$5 insif a year; of five persons at \$10; and of a larger number at the same rates. HERMANN J. MEYER,

July 29.

No. 164 William street, New York.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We think the work will commend itself to the popular taste in this country, and find an extensive circuistion.

New York Tibure.

It promises to be one of the cheapest, as well as one of the

New York Tribune.

It promises to be one of the cheapen, as well as one of the most valuable publications of the day.

New York Evening Post.

It will be one of the most popular illustrated works of the

lay.—Bostom Transcript.

It will form one of the most beautiful and instructive works.—Detroit Adver iser. An admirable work of art, and worthy of universal patronge.—Montgomery Journal.

age.—Montgomery Journal.

One of the chapset as well as most valuable publications of the day.—Northern Citizen.

The plan of this work is a good one, and deserves the patronage of every good friend of the arts.—Boston Courier. It is as cheap as it s superbly excellent.

Springfield Republican.

One of the most useful and beautiful works ever issued from the American press.—Union Remocrat.

50,000 COPIES SOLD IN EIGHT WEEKS UNCLE TOM'S CABIN: OR, LIFE AMONG THE

LOWLY.

BY MRS. HARRIET BRECHER STOWE. TOR sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' lowest cash prices, viz: single copy, in paper, (2 vois.) \$1; cloth, lettered, \$1.50; extra gitt \$2. The Trade supplied at a discount of 20 per cent, with a further discount of 5 per cent. for cash, on sales of not less than five copies.

WILLIAM HARNED,
Publishing Agent, 48 Beekman street.

New York, June 17.

THE TRUE WESLEVAN. A Religious, Literary, and Family Journal,

A Religious, Literary, and Family Journal,
THE official organ of the Anti-Slavery Methodists of
America, is published weekly, at No 9 Spruce street,
New York city, at \$150 per year. Now that the Christian Advocate, the great official of the Methodist Episcopal
Church, declares siaveholding a Scriptural duty—and the
Western Advocate, at Cincinnati, affirms that those who
don't like a slaveholding church or discipline, will have to
find elsewhere than in the M. E. Church "something more
to their minds," the followers of John Wesley are recommended to subscribe to this out-spoken advocate of Wesleyan principles.

LUCIUS C. MATLOCK,
July 29—78

Editor and Publisher.

"I had rather be right than be President." LIFE OF HENRY CLAY!!

AVE nearly roady, and will publish in a few days, THE of Kentucky—the Orator, the Statesman, the Patriot, and the Philanthropist—which work has bee, preparing for publication during the past year. It will be in one large and elegant 12mo volume, of about 500 pages: by Epes Sargent and Horace Greeley. It will also embrace some of his choicest Speeches, and will be idustrated with an accurate acted Portrait of the GREAT A MERICAN STATESMAN, for whom is feit a world-wide admiration.

The publishers have determined to place the retail price of the book within the reach of every one, and to Agents, Canvassers. &c., will give the most liberal discounts from the annexed retail prices—\$1.25.

DFF Good active agents wanted to sell the above book, for agents to use as a sample copy, by mail, postage paid, to any place in the United States, not exceeding 500 miles from Buffalo, Uhicago, or New York.

OFF Books sent by mail must be prepaid, according to the new post office law. Postage on this work is about 25 cents for each and every 500 miles.

Orders solicited from all parts of the Union. Agents could find pleasant and profitable employment in circuisting this desirable mem. ato of the lamented Hunky CLAY.

OFF Wholesale prices for above and other salesble books, for which we want agents, will be forwarded on application to us, postpuid. For further particulars apply to.

GEORGE H. DERBY & CO.,

Buffalo, New York. HAVE nearly ready, and will publish in a few days, TH LIFE and PUBLIC SERVICES of HENRY CLAY

July 29. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

64 AND by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow A all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade, and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medicine. Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago, and every

year adds new proof to the assurance that these promise hall not fail.

As Medical Science discovers and designates the relies nature has given one by one, the diseases that afflic suffer from, none has carried more victims to an untimely grave than Consumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this too may be cured, and that Pulonary Complaints, in all their forms, may be removed by

Cherry Pectoral.

Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion of the Agent helow named w furnish our Circular, free, whereon are full particulars and Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves. For Influenza and Whooping Cough.

NASHVILLE, TRNN., June 26, 1851.

Sin: I have repeatedly used your Cherry Pectoral for Whooping Cough and Influensa, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy. Four of my children have been afflicted with these diseases and the free use of the Pectoral has always afforded almost instant relief.

JAMES GLOVER. We attest the truth of the above statement.

M. McGINTY, Editor of the N. shville Whg.
J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist. For a Consumptive Cough.

PIT II CONSUMPTION COURS.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 25, 1851.

DRAR SIR: For three years I have been afflicted with a cough, so distressing that I frequently despaired of recvery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up al night in the chet. The sum of south would suffocate me when I laid down. This is used many tried the Cherry Pectoral, which under Frovidence has cured me attorether. I am with gratitude your This is one of the numerous Cures of Asthma which

have been accredited to Cherry Pectoral. have been accredited to Cherry Pectoral.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

DEAR Sin: I have for years been afflicted with Anthma in the worst form, so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your Cherry Pectoral.

At first it seamed to make me worse; but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep of my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to evjoy.

GEORGE S. FARANT,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

Commission and Forwarding

From the President of Amherst College, Edward Hitchcock, M. D., LL. D., &c.

Aucheock, M. D., LL. D., &c.

AMHERST, Sept. 12, 1848.

Size: I have used your Cherry Pectowal, in my own case of deep-seated bronchitis, and am sati-fied, from its obenical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character, can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

ED WARD HITCHCOCK.

Among the other distinguished authorities who have

wn to them for affections of the lungs, are:
President Perkins, Vermont Med. College.
Prof. Siliman, Yaie College.
Prof. Valentine Mott, New York.
Prof. Cleaveland, Bowdoin Med. College.
Prof. Butterfield, Ohio Med. College.
Prof. Butterfield, Ohio Med. College.
Canadian Journal of Medical Science.
Hoston Med. and Surgical Journal.
Charleston (S. C.) Medical Keview.
Naw Jersey Medical Reporter.
Hom Henry Clay, U. S. Senator.
Hom. Geo. P. Marsh, Am. Ambassador to Tur.
Gen. Emanuel Bulnes, President of Child.
Kt. Rev. Ed. Power, Lord Bishop of Toronto
Rev. Doct. Lansing, Brooklyn, New York.
Archbishes Purcell, of Cincinnatt, Ohio.
Iso, many eminent personages in foreign count